

# THE COMPILER.

## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STABLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

39<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

NO. 44.

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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### REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.—Fellow Citizens: Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself for consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election. (Subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall faithfully discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

Your obedient servant,  
ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Tyrone tp., April 27, 1857.

### REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.—Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned offers himself for your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Adams County, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN L. GUERNATOR.

Conowago tp., April 27, 1857.

### REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

M. M. OVERDEER.

Dunderville, June 8, 1857.

### REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.—Fellow Citizens:—Encouraged by the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

DAVID MCNEARY.

Gettysburg, July 6, 1857.

### SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Monday tp., April 6, 1857.

### SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) I should be happy to be elected, and should I be elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with promptness and fidelity.

SAMUEL SPANGLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 20, 1857.

### SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) I should be happy to be elected, and should I be elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LEPPER.

Chimberland twp., April 13, 1857.

### PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. J. E. GILBERT, of Huntersburg, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, at the ensuing election.

June 15, 1857.

### CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.—The undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous friends, offers himself for your consideration as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, the people may rely upon a faithful discharge of duty on my part.

GEORGE HUSHMAN.

Chimberland twp., June 28, 1857.

### NEW STOCK OF

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

At the Old Stand in West Chambersburg Street. The undersigned has just purchased a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and invites the attention of the public to his assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES.

These Goods have been selected with view to meet the various wants and necessities of customers. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy GAITERS & SLIPPERS, of all sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, which he is prepared to sell on the most favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the Shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such Goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. Call and examine for yourselves.

Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order as heretofore.

WILLIAM BOYER.

July 11, 1857. 2m

### BOXES OF ORANGES AND LEMONS, in Store,

4 and 5, and sold cheaper than anywhere else. Call and see at.

E. H. MINNIGH'S.

### FLOUR AND FEED always on hand at

Gettysburg, do you want to select from a large and varied variety of Cereals, Groceries, Sundries, &c. If you do call on

CHICK'S.

### POWDER, and SHOT, the best manufac-

tured, to be had at NORBECK'S.

## The Muse.

### THE GOLDEN RULE.

BY SIDNEY DYER.

In the battle of life, when the truth of the world is tried by selfish control; When, where is a refuge to shield and impart True light to a heaven-born soul? O, pause not to ask what the wisest would do. Their wisdom ne'er found such a gem: "All things that ye would men should do unto Do ye even so unto them." [you, If thou and thy brother have sought to decide, And fail at the last to agree, Ne'er bring to another thy cause to be tried, As avenging and selfish as he. No—judge for thyself, by this rule, ever true, Ere thou dost a brother condemn: "All things that ye would men should do unto Do ye even so unto them." [you, If a dark wave of trouble has swept o'er a soul, And a cry has gone forth for relief, Ne'er pause ere you give, but thy charity dole, Lest thou add a new pang to the grief. Still follow the rule that is changeless and true, And ne'er will thy conscience condemn: "All things that ye would men should do unto Do ye even so unto them." [you,

## Story Book.

### The Outpost.

A TALK OF FRONTIER LIFE.

Towards the latter part of the year 1751, the French, aided by vast bodies of Huron and Iroquois Indians, had begun to make themselves very disagreeable neighbors to the British and American colonists in northern Virginia, Ohio and the northwest portions of the State of New York—the French by their encroachment on the frontier, and the Indians by their numerous forays, and savage barbarity to all who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

To put a stop to these aggressive proceedings, numerous bodies, both of the "regulars" and the colonial militia, were dispatched to the several points assailed, and among the rest Col. Henry Innes, with a company of thirty men, among whom were a party of some dozen Virginia riflemen, was ordered to occupy a small outpost, or log fort, which at this period stood within a few miles of the north fork of the Allegheny river.

Having arrived safely at their quarters, the little company set about righting up the old post to make it as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and this being done, and order once more restored, sentries were placed at all the advanced points of the station, while the strictest vigilance was both enjoined and exercised by day and by night.

Among the Virginia riflemen who had volunteered into the company, was a tall, manly, fine looking young fellow, who from his fatal and unerring skill as a marksman, had received the somewhat awe inspiring *nom de plume* of "Death." But with whatever justice this name had been applied to him for his skill, his disposition certainly entitled him to no such terror spreading epithet. On the contrary, he was the very life of the company.

His rich fund of mother-wit, large social propensities, and constant good nature, rendering him a general favorite with the men, while the never failing stock of game his skill enabled him to supply the mess table of the officers with, not only recommended him to their good graces, but caused many little "short comings" of his to be winked at and passed over in silence, which, otherwise, perhaps, he might not have got over so easily.

The company had not been stationed at the fort much more than a week, ere Death, in one of his excursions for game, discovered that at a small farm house, some three miles or so distant from the fort, there lived a certain Miss Hester Stanhope, whose beauty and amiable qualities he had never soon before.

And to render himself still more certain of the fact, he called the day following, under cover of the pretence of having left his powder flask.

Death was invited to come again, by Farmer Stanhope, who happened to be from the same parish as the father of our hero; and we need scarcely say that the invitation was both eagerly and joyfully accepted, and as often, as circumstances would permit, complied with.

The second week after this occurrence took place, was marked by two events, which, though both affecting the welfare of the little community at the fort, were of widely different degrees of importance.

do so, and Col. Innes, not wishing to sacrifice the lives of his men by compelling them to do so, enjoined double caution to the remainder of the sentinels, and left the fatal post unoccupied for a night or two.

Two or three reconnoitering parties, had been dispatched off round the neighborhood, in the hope of finding some clue to the mystery, or obtaining some intelligence of the enemy, but they had each of them returned as they started, with no reward for their trouble save weary bones.

It was on the third night of the desertion of the post, that our hero, Death, was returning to the fort, after paying a visit to Stanhope Farm. The moon was up, but her light was nearly obscured by the dense masses of clouds which at every few minutes were driven by a pretty stiff breeze over her face, while the huge trees, now all in full leaf, cracked and groaned, and bent their tall forms to and fro, as the heavy gusts ran whistling in among their branches.

Our hero had approached within a hundred yards of the termination of the forest that skirted the small open space in which the fort stood, when suddenly he paused, and crouching down on his hands and knees, crept cautiously forward a few paces. Having remained in this position for several minutes, he again retreated in the manner he had advanced, and plunging into the forest again, emerged at a point considerably lower than where he had intended to leave it before.

Col. Innes sat reading alone in his private apartment, when an orderly entered and informed him that one of the men wished to see him.

"Send him in," said the Colonel; and at the next minute our friend, Death, had entered and made his best bow to his commanding officer.

"Well, what scrape have you been getting into now?" said the Colonel, when he saw who the visitor was.

"None, Colonel," replied Death, "but I have come to ask a favor."

"Let us hear it," said the Colonel; "and we will then see what we can do." "Well, Colonel, it is simply this—if you will put the 'rifles' under my orders, to-night, and let me occupy the deserted post, I will not only clear up the mystery of the disappearance of the four sentries, but make the post tenable for the future."

"But how?" said the Colonel, in intense surprise. "I guess, Colonel," answered Death, "you had better let me have the men, and order us off, and I'll tell you the whole affair after. I promise you that not one shall receive even a scratch; that is, if they will follow my directions implicitly."

"You are a strange man," said the Colonel, "but I think I will let you have your own way this time. When do you intend to start?"

"In about an hour's time," answered Death.

"Very well, I will give you the necessary orders, so that you can start when you think proper. And what is more, if you perform all that you have promised, and don't cause me to repent having humored you, you shall have poor Campbell's place."

Hector Campbell was a brave but very head strong young Scotchman, who had occupied the post of lieutenant at the fort. In a sudden fit of daring he had volunteered to stand sentry at the spot from which three sentries had already so mysteriously disappeared, and he paid for his rashness with his life.

"Now, my lads," said Death, as in about an hour after his conversation with Colonel Innes he approached the deserted post, at the head of the dozen riflemen, who had been temporarily placed under his orders; "I will tell you what we are going to do. The long and short of the affair is simply this, it's a gang of them cussed, thieving Iroquois, that have circumented and carried off our four men—shooting them with their arrows, and then decamping with their bodies."

"To-night as I was returning to the fort, I suddenly thought I heard the sound of several voices, and creeping on my hands and knees towards the spot, got high enough to see and hear that about a dozen Iroquois were there, and then arranging their plans to surprise the fort to-night—intending to steel in upon it by the point which their cussed divilry had rendered so easy of access. I only stopped long enough to learn this, when I hurried off to the Colonel, and asked him to place you at my disposal, and here we are. I did not say a word to him about what I had learnt, being determined that if possible the 'rifles' should have all the honor of exterminating the varlets, ready to follow my orders."

Every man cheerfully answered in the affirmative, and sanguine hopes, the little company again moved forward.

The post consisted of a long, narrow space, bounded on each side by a rocky, shivering bank; while its extreme end was closed in by the dark impenetrable looking forest. The bank on each side of the pass was thickly covered with brush and underwood, and among these Death now carefully concealed his men; taking care to arrange them so that their fire would cross each other, and bidding them not to fire until he had given the signal, and after they had fired, not to stop to re-load, but, clutching their rifles, to jump down and finish the struggle in that manner.

With steady alacrity each man took up the post assigned him; and in another minute the spot presented the same

lone, still and solemn appearance it had worn previous to their arrival.

The little company had begun to grow impatient, and Death, himself, to fear that the Indians had either rued their plan of attack, or else changed their plan of attack, when suddenly his quick eye detected the form of one of his crafty foes in a crouching position from the deep shadow which the lofty trees threw far up the pass.

"Three—six—nine—twelve—thirteen," counted Death, as one after another they emerged in single file from the wood, and with quick eat like stealthiness of movement, advanced up the pass; their rifles in trail, and their faces rendered still more hideous and ferocious looking by the grotesque play of their war-paint. On they came swiftly and silently, and all unconscious of the fate that was in store for them.

The foremost of the band, whose commanding stature, wolf-teeth collar, and eagle tail, at once proclaimed him as chief, had advanced until he was directly opposite the bush in which Death was hid, when the latter with startling distinctness suddenly initiated the cry of a night owl and discharged his rifle.

Eight of the Indians fell by the volley which the remaining fifteen now poured in upon them; but, strange to say, one of the five who did not fall, was the chief whom Death had aimed at. This unusual event was owing to the following cause: the branch of the bush on which he had stood his arm in firing, had suddenly yielded the moment he discharged his piece, thus rendering harmless his otherwise moving aim.

Uttering an imprecation at his ill luck, Death sprang down the bank with the rest of his companions, and one bound he reached the side of the Iroquois chief. They grappled and at both fell heavily to the ground, clasped in a fearful embrace, and darting glances of savage hatred at each other beneath their knitted and scowling brows.

"Keep off!" shouted Death, as he saw one or two of his companions in the act of stooping to assist him, "keep off! and if he masters me, let him go."

Over and over they rolled, writhing and straining, but seemingly neither obtaining any advantage over the other. At last the head of the Iroquois suddenly came in contact with the point of a rock that protruded from the bank, stunning him so that he relaxed his vice grip of Death's throat; and the latter thus released, springing to his feet, finished his career by bringing the heavy breach of his rifle with sledge hammer force down upon his head.

The remaining four Indians had been likewise dispatched; and the victorious riflemen (none of whom received any wound worth mentioning) now sent up such a shout of triumph for their victory, that the echoes of the old wood rung with it for minutes after.

As Col. Innes had promised, Death was promoted to the vacant post of lieutenant; and now, dear reader, we beg to inform you that our hero and that uncomplaining veteran, Gen. Morgan, of Revolutionary notoriety, were one and the same individual.

About a fortnight after this eventful night, Stanhope Farm became the scene of as much mirth, good eating, and dancing, as could possibly be disposed of during that twenty-four hours, and though we think it will be almost superfluous to do so, we will add, that the cause of this "merry-making" was the marriage of the beautiful Hester Stanhope with Lieutenant Henry Morgan.

## Miscellaneous.

Thoughts while Visiting, or Things we Love to See.—We love to hear a great stir and noise in the dining room, as soon as one comes into the house. It convinces you that the family are putting themselves out to give you something to eat.

We like to have the lady of the house jump up and go to the kitchen, then come in and out a dozen times before tea. It makes one feel she knows you care more for her cooking than for her company.

We like to hear apologies for the house not being neat and clean. If we hear "the children were in here," don't we know better than that children make tables dusty, strew ashes over hearths, forget to put towels in the wash, or empty wash basins. We think we know when children put things out of place, or when mothers or girls don't put them in order.

We like to hear apologies at table for the poor cooking and baking. It adds greatly to one's comfort to know the hostess is not pleased with her entertainment, besides being a fine exercise of one's politeness to know what to answer. We wish some American Chesterfield would tell us what to answer to "My biscuit is not light," "My cake is not good to-night," &c. We confess being sadly puzzled, to know what to answer sometimes.

We like to hear parents give lessons in deportment before visitors. It is highly entertaining to visitors, and shows plainly that it is neglected when they are alone. We are always afraid the "little innocents" will speak out and say, "we don't have to do so when we haven't company."—Ohio Cultivator.

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight; so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes you must bleed him at the pocket.

### Fifty Cents on a Dollar.

A gentleman in Twelfth street, who is in the habit of sending his boots out to be blacked, could not find his polished understandings one day last week. He sent his little son to the darkey's cellar, but he returned, saying it was shut up. The gentleman went himself in his slippers, and after rapping some time he heard a noise inside. Presently a window opened and Cuffy's head poked through.

"I want my boots," said the gentleman.

"Sorry to inform you, massa, dat you can't hab um," replied Cuffy. "Fac' is, I's give out, bursted, failed, broke, cleaned out, jammed up, split, I is."

"But, Cuffy," said the gentleman, "I can't help that. I must have my boots."

Cuffy finding his customer rather riled up, poked one of the boots out of the window and said: "Massa, I isn't tellin' no lie, I is clean bust and no mistake. As I hab 'em on the honor of a gentleman, dat I shall be able to pay fifty cents on a dollar, I is willin' to gib you yours now. Dar it am. Take de boot."

So saying he slammed the window, leaving our friend to go home in his slippers, with one boot in his hand—his fifty cents on a dollar.—Dollar News-paper.

### Good Backers.

An Incident of Spiritualism.—A long spirited customer recently entered a spiritual bookstore in New York city, and applied for an agency. He proposed to take a large quantity of books to his part of the country, "away out west," where he represented that he could soon sell them, as he was assured by the "invisibles." The enterprising bookseller was of course delighted with this prospect of a sale; but his enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when the long bearded gentleman remarked that he had no money, and wanted the books entirely on credit. "Are you responsible?" was the natural inquiry of the merchant.

"Perfectly,"

"What evidence of your reliability can you furnish?"

"I have the best of backers—men whose names you know well." The merchant's countenance brightened. "Very well," said he, "let us see your papers?"

Thereupon the customer presented the following document:—

"To whom it may concern:—We the undersigned, having been acquainted spiritually with Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, Wisconsin, for many years, recommend him as perfectly reliable, and would not be afraid to trust him to any amount."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, HENRY CLAY, THOMAS PAINE, JOHN MILTON, and others.

Through Jane E. \_\_\_\_\_ medium." The bookseller remarked that the backers were good if the medium was reliable; but he thought, on the whole, he would prefer to keep the books.—The customer thereupon denounced the bookseller as an impostor, telling him that he did not believe his own doctrines, and that the spirit would expose his duplicity to the world. Of this he felt assured by the spirit of prophecy within him. The bookseller was not convinced.

Original Anecdote of Burns.—As Lord Crawford and Lord Boyd were one day walking over the lands in Ayrshire, they saw Burns plowing in a field hard by. Lord Crawford said to Lord Boyd, "Do you see that rough looking fellow across there with the plow? I'll lay you a wager you cannot say anything to him that he will not make a rhyme of."

"Done," said the other, and immediately going up to the helge Lord Boyd cried out "Bugh."

Burns stopped at once, leaned against the plow, and surveying the assistant from head to foot, he quickly answered:—"It's not Lord Crawford, but Lord Boyd, Of grace and manners he is true—Just like a bull among the rye, Cries 'bough' at folks as they go by." The wager was of course won.

The finances of the editor of a Kentucky paper being in rather a questionable condition, he thus appeals to those upon his delinquent list, which exhibit a score of pig's tails in full tension, twice told, couldn't cover it. "Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury.—To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrelful, we couldn't buy enough to pickle a Jay bird!"

It that don't bring the ingrate delinquents up to the scratch, nothing will. "Pay the printer," we have said a thousand times, and we say it again.—The time ought to be considered felony! "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox"—nuff sed.

Tight.—Of all kinds of tight, (says an old chap who "has been there") the worst tight is the money-tight—the squeeze is so painfully crushing. A whiskey-tight may be slept off in a few hours, a tight gaiter can be loosened at pleasure, all manner of tight can be overcome but that detestable of all tights, the tightness of money. Oh, for a sight to remove the blight caused by purse tight, that men may calmly sleep in the night, in the morning awake all right and find money less tight.

"What's best to prevent old maids from despairing?" "Pairing."

### Sharp Practice.

A few days since a person, genteelly dressed, was observed standing at a window of a respectable jeweller of Broadway, New York, as if admiring the rich work for sale inside. He had an umbrella placed carefully under one arm, and while he was gazing another individual who was passing, apparently prompted by a love of mischief, contrived adroitly to thrust the umbrella through the glass, and escaped, while the unfortunate man stood on the spot stupefied with astonishment. A clerk rushed out and demanded why he had broken the window; he denied that he had done it, but appearances were against him, and he was obliged to enter the store to settle the affair. The proprietor of the establishment demanded payment for the damage done, and when the other talked of his complete innocence, threatened to send for the police. The pane of glass was strong plate, and cost \$10.

"It is enormous," said the unfortunate. "I paid it, and you must," replied the jeweller.

"Here is a dollar," said the stranger. "Send for the constable," indignantly ejaculated the man of metal. He was inexorable, and the other at length submitted, complaining bitterly, but observing justly that a gentleman couldn't go to a police office for a trifle. He took out a roll of bank notes, some hundred and some fifty dollar ones, gave one of the latter to the puffed jeweller, a friend stepped into the store shortly after; the occurrence was mentioned, and the note shown as corroborating proof; it was counterfeited. The jeweller has not told the story since.

No Doubt of It.—Late number of the Stark county, Ohio, Democrat, says: "John Harris, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of this city and a bitter opponent of the Democracy, returned from Kansas a few days ago, and says the Republicans there are making every effort to have Kansas a slave State, while the Southern men generally are in favor of it being free."

The object of this is apparent, remarks the Pittsburg Post. If Kansas is made a slave State, the Republicans will continue their "shrieking," but if she becomes a free State, then the last plank is knocked out of the Republican platform.

The value of brains is rarely overestimated by those who do not possess them. At the recent Commencement of Antioch College, the President, Hon. ACK MANN, stated that he had received a letter from a young man in Indiana, who had been invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration, asking him to write his speech for him, closing his application by offering two dollars for the production.

The Portland Argus says, the man, who planted early peas which, in less than ten days, were two feet higher than his head, was in an erect position when the measure was taken, and stands over 5 feet 8 inches in his shoes. Then he has pulled the peas up by the roots and hung them up on the rafters.

A young man was conversing in a public house of his abilities and accomplishments, and boasting a great deal of his mighty performances. When he had finished, a Quaker quietly observed:—"There is one thing thou canst not do: thou canst not tell the truth."

Visitors at Niagara Falls will remember a staircase on the west side of Goat Island, called the "Biddle Staircase." Some one asked a friend of ours why it was called by that name. "Because it wound up the bank," was the answer.

An eminent London speculator, on witnessing the brilliant success of the electric light, as recently employed in Paris for the illumination of the night works at the Louvre, was heard to exclaim, with deep feeling:—"By Jove! all I have got to say is, if I held any shares in the moon, I'd sell out!"

Philosophers say, that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for so many closed eyes at church.

Some graceless scamp says: "It is woman, and not her wrongs, that should be redressed!" That fellow ought to suffer the torment of being invited out to tea.

When a daughter remarks:—"Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make a good wife.

A clergyman asked of his scripture pupils whether "the leopard could change his spots?" "To be sure," replied Billy, "when he gets tired of one spot he goes to another."

A thief broke out of jail on the Sabbath, but being captured, told the policeman that he might have escaped, but he had conscientious scruples about traveling on Sunday.

The land sales by the Illinois Central Company the first week in July amounted to \$121,616. Thus far for the year 1857 the sales foot up \$2,795,502.

There is a mule near Billingsglass, Ireland, that is 59 years old. The reason of his living so long, is the fact that he is too "stubborn to die."

"Roasting-ears" have made their appearance in market at Lynceburg, Va.

### Constitutional Amendments.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, are again published in the newspapers of the several counties. They are the same that were published last year; and, having been agreed to by two successive Legislatures, the next step toward their adoption will be their submission to a vote of the people at the October election. The amendments are four in number, and the vote will be taken for or against each one separately.

The First Amendment relates to the public debt, and proposes the following salutary provisions:

1. That the State Debt shall never exceed \$750,000, except in cases of war, invasion, or insurrection, or for the purpose of redeeming the present debt.

2. A Sinking Fund shall be provided, sufficient to pay the interest on the existing State debt, and to reduce the principal \$250,000 a year.

3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner be pledged or loaned to any individual or corporation, nor shall the Commonwealth become a stockholder in any corporation.

4. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any county, city, borough, or township, or of any corporation, unless the same was contracted to aid the State in time of war.

5. No county, city, or other municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in, or loan its credit to any company or corporation whatever.

The Second Amendment provides against the needless erection of counties, by prohibiting the erection of any new county containing less than 400 square miles, and requiring the express assent of the voters of a county, to authorize any division of such county which shall cut off over one-tenth of its population.

The Third Amendment relates principally to



## Breaking up of Mormonism.

### Mormons Returning in Disguise—Their Opinion of Zion.

From the *Platteville (Colorado) Journalist*.  
A train, consisting of about one hundred persons, with twenty wagons, passed through this place on Friday last, on their return from Utah to the States. They formed part of a company of two hundred persons and forty teams; but some distance back the remainder took the road for Leavenworth. They left Salt Lake about the 20th of April, and were on the road a little over two months. They bore the appearance of persons who had seen much trouble and privation—being reduced in body and dejected in mind. A more pitiable set of persons we never beheld. They rejoiced that they had at last reached a land where they could once more live at ease.

The account of their experience in Utah was touching in the extreme. In the narration of what they endured, they seemed to approach the subject with reluctance and feelings of horror in calling to mind their sufferings, but in the course of their remarks would invariably become animated, and break out in expressions of indignation at the cruelty and oppression which they had endured. They declared the whole system to be a grand scheme of robbery and sensuality, on the part of those in authority. It is not by direct compulsion, they stated, that the property of their followers is taken, but by means of religious enthusiasm. This is inspired by the promise of great spiritual rewards, and by setting before them the example of scripture characters: that as Job received an increase above all his former possessions, so should they, by their self-sacrificing, reap an increased reward, both of spiritual and temporal possessions. After all their property was exhausted, then the policy of their rulers would change, and their conduct would be such as to say "Get away if you can." If any should become dissatisfied and desire to leave, they were publicly denounced, and the whole church forbidden to purchase any property they might wish to dispose of. From that day they would be subjected to the insults of the entire community, if not absolute danger of their lives. One person stated that in order to get away he had to sell his farm, clandestinely, at that, for sixty dollars. They reported that one man went out with \$3,000, and was returning in the train with his family only, and had not enough to eat. Another, who had a farm worth seven thousand dollars, sold it for thirty-five dollars. A man by the name of George Brooks, (if we recollect right), who had considerable grain and goods stored in his house, on incurring the displeasure of the elders, had the sides of his house literally stove in, and his property carried off, he only escaping with his life.

When the train first approached we inquired whether they were from California or Utah. An old man, who was standing near by, replied, "We are from Beautiful Zion."

"What is your opinion of Zion?" we inquired.

His reply was: "I went once in search of Zion, but will never go again. I know where it is to be found. It is the worst Zion that I ever set my foot into."

We inquired concerning the handcart trains, and the true reason of employing them. They said that it was the greatest enemy that was ever perpetrated; that it was at times horrible to behold the condition of those who arrived in that way; that frequently their hands and feet were frozen, and their limbs from the effects of fatigue and exposure, swollen to more than twice their natural size; that sometimes when they were able no longer to pull the carts, the women and children were loaded with the baggage, and with shod feet until they fell down with sheer exhaustion; and that after arriving in this condition, they would die like "rotten sheep," as they expressed it. They stated that one reason for forming handcart trains was, that those who came in that way, on becoming dissatisfied would have no ready means of returning, and that those in authority, who were the cause of their misery, would thus be enabled to keep them in the country.

In speaking of one quite intelligent young man, he stated that he had been there nearly four years, and that the reason he did not leave sooner was because he hoped it would be getting better. He remarked that if he should meet a train going through, he would do all that he could to persuade them not to go; but if they persisted, he could only leave them to find out the reality by sad experience. The company report that four or five hundred men were going to leave this Spring, and are probably on the road by this time.

Another Kansas Fraud.—How many good old ladies, none in pantaloons and some not, have eased their troubled minds by making contributions to "clothe the destitute in Kansas," and how chagrined they will be to learn that their "labor of love" has been thrown away upon such speculators as Greeley and Reader, who hold stock in the Kansas Fund—yet such is the fact. "When these fall out honest men" may not "come by their own," but they can sometimes learn the truth. Thus, there has been a fight in the Shrinking Committee, and a letter dated Feb. 20, from W. F. A. R., general agent of the Kansas General Distributing Committee, to Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, has just come to light, in which occurs this precious sentence:

"By a resolution of the National Committee, at their meeting in New York, the clothing of our Committee are to be valued and sold on time; the proceeds to be appropriated to the redemption of the Protection Fund Serip."

Bank's Story.—A Sacramento (Cal.) paper says: Dr. Newman, of Red Bluff, has a big rattlesnake in a jar, which he has attempted to starve to death. The snake has had nothing to eat since last August, but now weighs two ounces more than when put in.

There have been 28 executions in the city of New York since 1816. Three of the number were women and two were hang for arson.

Watermelons are selling in Norfolk, Va., at 25 cents each.

## Public Meeting at Lawrence.—A Determination to Resist the U. S. Troops.—Movements of Gov. Walker.

St. Louis, July 20.—A gentleman, who arrived in this city from Kansas, on Friday last, states that a public meeting was held at Lawrence, on Thursday, at which it was determined to resist the U. S. troops, if an attempt is made to collect the taxes.

He met Gov. Walker about the middle of Lawrence with seven companies of Infantry. "The Governor," said he, "would arrange matters peacefully if possible, but would use force if necessary. The Free State men were hurrying to Lawrence."

Col. Lane has been sent for.

From Kansas.—St. Louis, July 21st.—Gov. Walker was encamped outside of Lawrence, with eight companies of dragoons, on the 17th. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. He will not resort to the support of the troops until fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Gov. Walker has warrants to arrest the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence.

Further from Kansas.  
St. Louis, July 21.—Kansas advises state that a municipal ticket was elected in Lawrence on the 13th of July, when Mr. Blood was elected mayor. Marcus J. Barrett had been nominated for Congress. The convention which nominated him was very large, and its proceedings were characterized by the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm. The Topeka constitution for State government was unanimously sustained, and it will be submitted to the people at the August election. The city government of Lawrence had not yet passed any act nor done any business.

Horrible Tragedy at Cincinnati.  
CINCINNATI, July 21.—This morning, a German named Kohler, strangled his wife, and afterwards proceeded to the residence of Mr. Nicholas T. Horton, a respectable and influential citizen and senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Horton and Macon, set fire to the building, and stabbed Mr. Horton, killing him instantly. He then cut his own throat.

Kohler has been in the employ of Mr. Horton, and the supposed reason for the act, was a reprimand which he received from Mr. Horton for abusing his wife.

At the last accounts, Kohler was not expected to live. Mr. Horton leaves a large circle of relatives, together with a wife and several children.

### Horrible Crime—Twenty Children Poisoned by Eating Lozenges.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Some twenty children, living in Buckeye street, in this city, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned last evening by eating lozenges, which were scattered along the street by a man and two boys who are unknown. Two of the children are dead and many others are not expected to live. The man offered small packages of lozenges to persons on the street, but suspecting something wrong they were not taken. The lozenges contained arsenic, sugar and flour. The motive for perpetrating such a crime is unknown. The persons have not been arrested.

The murderer of Mr. Horton, who after murdering his wife cut his own throat, is still living, though there are but faint hopes of his recovery. He assigns his reason for the murder to be a criminal connection of his wife with Horton.

Street Rowan.—LOUISVILLE, July 21.—A street rowan between Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, and Mr. Burnett, of the Courier, took place here today, in consequence of an article reflecting on Mr. Prentice. Pistols were used, and Mr. Prentice was slightly wounded.

Romance and Crime.—LOVE AND ARSENIC.—A case of alleged poisoning of a young Frenchman by a young Englishwoman is just now occupying the attention, more or less, of all England. The trial is now in progress before the High Court of Justice at Edinburgh. The case is an extraordinary one; and the main facts are thus summed up:

Miss Madeline Smith stands charged with the murder of M. L'Angellier, whom she had encouraged in a secret attachment. Her parents occupy a good position at Glasgow, and the young man, who was a clerk with insufficient means, would not have been accepted by them. The girl, however, met him clandestinely, and corresponded with him, and professed her affection in the most unqualified and extravagant terms. It now appears that after some of their latest meetings the young man was frequently attacked with agonizing symptoms, which at last resulted in death. Among his effects were found the letters of Miss Smith, one of which had urged him to a private meeting a few hours previous. An examination of the body developed abundant traces of arsenic.

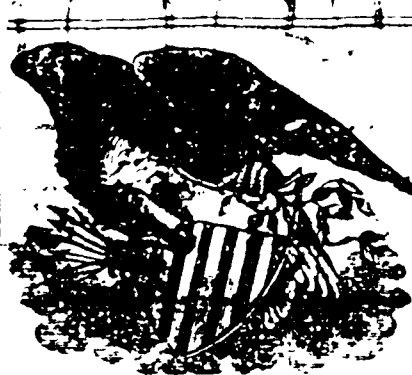
Miss Smith is proved to have purchased arsenic, and openly admits the fact, as she used it for her complexion. She bought in company with friends and unhesitatingly affixed her name in the register of the chemists, who were told by her that it was to poison rats. After her intimacy and correspondence with the young Frenchman her family arranged a match for her with a person in a much better position. She accepted this new offer, but the Frenchman was of an impulsive and dangerous disposition and was likely to expose her when the affair became known to him. This, indeed, he had intimated to her. Miss Smith vainly implored him to return her letters. She then renewed her expressions of affection and invited him to meet her. The allegation is that this was a snare to enable her to destroy him. She is charged with administering arsenic in chocolate and coffee. A multitude of witnesses, medical and others, will be called—so far the prosecution alone, of whom only 35 have as yet been called.

Miss Smith has been acquitted.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Godard made a balloon ascension, mounted on a live pony. After ascending some distance he clambered into the basket car, leaving the pony dangling below.

Damages for a Kiss.—Miss Helen M. Dodge has commenced a civil suit against a dry goods merchant doing business on Broadway, Albany, for kissing her against her will. The damages are laid at \$5,000.

## The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 27, 1857.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.  
CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.  
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks,  
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

The municipal troubles in New York will probably add \$150,000 to the taxes for this year. Political experiments for partisan purposes are always costly, but the money cost is nothing to the loss of reputation from the misgovernment of the city between the rival and contending powers.

Fire at Fayetteville.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, the Dry Goods Store of Mr. Thaddeus Boggs, at Fayetteville, in Franklin county, was discovered on fire. A young man who slept in the room above the store was awakened by the smoke which had penetrated into his room, and finding the building on fire made his escape and gave the alarm. On the neighbors repairing to the scene of conflagration they found it necessary, in order to get at the fire, to force an entrance through the front door. The whole interior of the store room was discovered on fire, but the flames apparently smothered by the density of the smoke. By the judicious efforts of the persons first assembled the fire was soon extinguished, and on an examination of the premises being instituted, the back door leading into the store was found ajar. This circumstance, together with the fact of some goods being missing, has created a belief that the store was first robbed and then set on fire to destroy all traces of robbery. The contents of the store were damaged to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. There is an insurance of twenty-two hundred dollars on the entire stock of goods, in the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company.—Valley Spirit.

Mr. Michael Geismann.—This worthy, energetic and enterprising gentleman, who is so favorably known in this country, but who now resides in Steubenville, Ohio, has recently had a series of afflictions and misfortunes which would be sufficient to break the spirit of an ordinary man. A short time ago a large and valuable Flour Mill that he owned in Steubenville, burned down, by which he sustained heavy pecuniary loss.

On Saturday last he arrived here with the remains of his wife, who had died a day or two before, and which he had brought on to deposit by the side of the friends of her earlier days; and a few hours after his arrival here a dispatch brought him the sad intelligence of the death of a son. We heartily sympathize with him in his bereavements and misfortunes, and trust that "He who can temper the winds to the shorn lamb," may impart to the wounded spirit firmness to bear these inscrutable dispensations of Providence.—Friedrich Citizen.

Steam Boiler Explosion.—On Wednesday afternoon last, about 8 o'clock, a steam boiler, attached to the extensive Union Foundry of A. SLAGLE & Co., exploded, scattering the boiler house in fragments over the entire vicinity, and, strange to relate, not a person save one, Mr. DANIEL PERKINS, who was passing at the time, was prostrated by the concussion, sustained any injury, whilst a number narrowly escaped instant death. The engine had not been running during the early part of the day, and fire had just been made for the purpose of casting, when the explosion occurred. Considerable damage was done to the building.—Haver Spectator.

If Judge Wilnot has really challenged Gen. Packer to canvass the State with him, why not produce the letter? Why ask the public to rely upon the word of the Dark Lantern press, whose editors are secretly sworn, as well as openly disciplined, to falsify the truth for the purpose of deception?

While the Black Republicans in many quarters are trying to coax the foreign voters to support Wilnot, the Springfield (Ill.) *Republican*, a shrieker in full communion, says "we cannot drive an ignorant Irishman or Dutchman to do what an intelligent American knows to be his duty." They have been attempting to "drive" the Germans and Irish into the support of negroism, and failed.

The Lancaster Times states that Mr. James Thackazay, of that place, has raised a gooseberry which measures four inches in circumference in the green state.

A Lefty Waterfall.—The waterfalls which surround the valley of Zo Hamito, in California, are believed to be the loftiest in the world. One of them is estimated at 2,000 feet high!

## Gov. Walker in Kansas.

This news is confirmed that the President has received a dispatch from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, that he had issued a proclamation commanding peace, and had sent a large military force to Lawrence to quell disturbances. In accordance with the express wishes of Governor WALKER, Gen. HARNY, and a sufficient force of the Dragoons and Light Artillery, will be detached at Fort Leavenworth until after the October elections. Col. ALBERT B. JOHNSON, of the Second Cavalry, now in Texas, will be ordered to proceed in command of the troops to Utah. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "Governor WALKER is determined to maintain the laws and Constitution at all hazards, and the people will find that he is the man for an emergency. 'Cool, calm and determined,' he possesses great nerve, and is of undoubted courage. It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the country that an occasion has occurred to give Governor WALKER an opportunity to manifest his courage and ability, and to demonstrate his fixed resolution to carry out his instructions, and support to the letter the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. His prompt action will have a great moral effect upon the people, and will not doubt be the means of preventing hereafter all acts which might have a tendency to lead to riot and bloodshed."

### Gov. Walker's Proclamation.

The *Tribune* in Kansas.—The Baltimore Sun says: We have received a copy of the proclamation issued by Governor Walker to the people of Kansas, notifying them that he had summoned to his aid the troops of the United States to assist him in enforcing the laws. The occasion of the proclamation was the action of the free State party, in proceeding to establish a government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the territorial government, and denying its existence or authority. It appears they have granted to the city government the authority to elect a mayor and board of aldermen, city assessor, treasurer, justice of the peace, city marshal, &c. They have also granted to the mayor and aldermen most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city government. Gov. Walker, after setting forth all the facts in the case, and alluding to the rebellious spirit thus evinced by the free State men, announces his intention to maintain and enforce the laws and collect the taxes. He further says:

Permit me to call your attention, as still claiming to be citizens of the United States, to the results of your revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugurating rebellion and revolution; you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the territorial government; and defying their authority; you are conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States in this territory.

Your purpose if carried into effect in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow-citizens, upon the brink of an awful precipice, and it becomes my duty to warn you ere you take the fatal leap into the gulph below. If your proceedings are not arrested you will necessarily destroy the peace of the territory, and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position in which you now stand.

He concludes thus: "It will be my purpose if you persist to wage bloodshed as for as practicable, and subject the leaders and promoters of this revolutionary movement to the punishment prescribed by the laws. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence, and view to prevent, if possible, any conflict, in the sincere hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated and nearly accomplished will, ere it be too late, be abandoned."

Slander on Judge Thompson.—The editor of the Clinton Democrat repeats the low abuse of the Bellefonte Know Nothing organ, which denounces Judge Thompson as a drunkard, and says had it charged the Judge with having been a murderer if could not have been farther from the truth. Now hear the Erie Dispatch published at Judge Thompson's residence:

"Judge Thompson is a Democrat—we are a Republican. In his political conduct we have not always approved of his course, but as a man and a jurist he has ever had our admiration and our respect. He is a man of high order—socially he commands the respect of all, and as a friend to the oppressed, he has hosts of friends who are politically opposed to him who will give him their support, because they know that he, as a jurist, will know no party, and that he has no friends to reward or no enemies to punish."

The slanderous attacks aimed at Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are equally as baseless as the one which the Bellefonte Know Nothing paper directed against Judge Thompson. But it seems that a Democratic candidate, be he ever so pure and upright, cannot escape the lies of an unscrupulous opposition press. The people will decide rightly, notwithstanding—and that's a great comfort.

A Lefty Waterfall.—The waterfalls which surround the valley of Zo Hamito, in California, are believed to be the loftiest in the world. One of them is estimated at 2,000 feet high!

## Rebellion in Kansas.

This is the right name for the movement of the people in Lawrence, and the Washington Union properly uses it. There can be no excuse for these mad men. The New York Commercial Advertiser, an Old Line Whig paper, says:

"If the people of Kansas, on any portion of them, have deliberately determined to resist, and attempt to enforce the laws by the violation of the laws, they have imposed, Gov. Walker will utterly fail in his duty. If he does not employ whatever force is necessary to put down such open rebellion. And the men who suppose that in refusing such obedience to the laws and in resisting the Government in enforcing them, they will have the sympathy of any considerable number of their fellow-citizens outside of the territory of Kansas, they will find themselves egregiously mistaken."

We have another stronger endorsement from the New York Times, a paper which supported Fremont and the Black Republican ticket, which says:

The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a Government within the territory. They have recognized the Territorial Government, and the Topeka Government has not recognized them. They accordingly proceed to recognize themselves, and to constitute a free city in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an absolutely anomalous ground. They put in the most absurd manner the first principles, and establish in Kansas such a condition of society as obtained in Israel before the days of the Judges. If there were no shadow of a Government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the Federal Union had been loosened—no civil and no property question in this proceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most infatuated defender of the people of Lawrence must surely find it difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Gov. Walker in his Proclamation, which we publish to-day.

It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a Federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly upon such an absolute and contemptuous disregard of his authority, and of the very existence of the Government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. It is a perfect solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war should break out there, to spread these throughout the Union, let those who cherish the belief make it plainly known, that we may understand what is before us. But let us not hear cries of "peace" from those whose emotion is that peace is a chimera. The proclamation of regard to the property of those who believe that law in the United States has become alternately a farce and a tyranny, that our Government is an irretrievable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory of the Union, but the entire withdrawal, from that Territory, of every pretense and appearance of Federal authority.

We believe that the entire conservative voice of the country will applaud the Proclamation of Gov. WALKER, warning the Lawrence rebels of the consequences of their defiance, and declaring that the Territorial Laws shall be executed.—Penny Press.

Col. FORNEY is about establishing a daily Democratic paper at Philadelphia, to be entitled "the Press." The Colonel is a talented and unwavering Democrat—always true to his party, in storm as well as sunshine. He will get along.

The city authorities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chillicothe, last week paid a visit to Baltimore and Washington, by invitation—and, of course, a "good time" was had of it—banquets, serenades, and all that sort of entertainment being all the while "in order."

Louisiana Sugar.—The Franklin (St. Mary) Register says the canal looks splendid everywhere throughout the sugar plant, and the West Baton Rouge Parish Planter of the 4th gives cheering accounts of the prospects of the planters in that parish.

Early Southern Fruits.—The people of New Orleans are treating themselves to fresh peaches, figs, pears and grapes. The editor of the *Pineyune* returns thanks for a basket of fine peaches, Bartlett pears, some delicious Chasselas grapes, and a quantity of plump white and purple figs.

Counterfeits.—Ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, are floating about. Vignette a large 10 in the center of the note. The counterfeits are good imitations of the genuine notes. The ruling of the title and "ten dollars" is heavy.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Friday Evening, the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock.

The *Franciscan Brothers*.—The editor of the *Pittsburgh Post* on Wednesday week attended the annual examination of the St. Francis Academy at Locust-st., in Cambria, four miles from Cresco, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, an admirably conducted institution under the charge of the Franciscan Brothers, and says "the oratories and other exercises of the students were mostly original, and in excellence surpassed the average of such exhibitions. The salutary was delivered by Sylvester Congrave, of Pittsburgh, and the valedictory by P. T. Murphy, of Nebraska. Several Pittsburghers delivered original orations, which displayed fine talent as well as careful and correct mental training." Thus we see how quietly and unassumingly these Brothers get on in their educational work, despite all the terrible clamor raised against them in the Legislature a year or two ago, when Know Nothingism discovered a gun-powder plot in the application for an act of incorporation.—Pena.

People in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., are turning their attention to raising frogs. The frequenters of a single restaurant consume two hundred per week. Those who visit Albany say the effect is perceptible in the people there—they are amphibious and leap on all fours.

The other day an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, on being told that the young lady had gone there with a rake.

## Local Matters.

### Most Extraordinary Escape.

A short time ago, as a son of H. STALLING, Esq., of this county, aged about 13 years, was driving a two-horse team at a brisk trot, in order to avoid a heavy shower then rapidly approaching, the saddle horse, on which he was seated, blundered and fell to the ground. As he fell, the tongue chain parted, and he was drawn by the other horse, directly between the hind wheels; and he must have turned a somersault, as his head was in a directly opposite direction to that he had been going. The calls of the youth for assistance were fortunately heard at a house near by, where several workmen were at dinner, who hurried to the scene of disaster. They found the horse lying on the legs and part of the body of the youth, and the wagon resting on the horse, and from the position in which they were placed, it was evident to those around, that the slightest effort on the part of the horse to rise, must result fatally to the sufferer under him. One of the men then seized the horse by the head, and held him quietly down; whilst the others removed the wagon from over the horse. That being accomplished, they took the youth by the arms, and when the horse attempted to get up, drew him out from under him. The horse was badly hurt, but strange to tell, the driver was but slightly bruised—drove the wagon home himself, and next day was able to attend to his work.

### Taller Yet!

Mr. ANDREW H. BEITLER, of Mountjoy township, on Monday last, brought to our office a stalk of Oats of the enormous length of seven feet eight inches! This exceeds anything of the kind within our recollection. The measure was correctly taken.

We have received from Mr. JOHN METZLER, of Conowago township, a stalk of Oats measuring six feet five inches in length, and containing two hundred and thirty grains!

Mr. JOHN EICENOLT informs us that he pulled, the other day, in a field belonging to Mr. JOHN BOYER, in Butler township, a bunch of Rye numbering eighty-five stalks, and containing 2833 grains—the product of a single grain of seed!

Mr. HENRY WILDEMAN sends us, from the farm of Mr. JOHN THOMAS, in Franklin township, a stalk of Timothy measuring five feet seven inches!

Barn Destroyed by Lightning.  
We learn that the Barn of Mr. DAVID GUSE, in Butler township, was struck by lightning, on Saturday afternoon week, and totally destroyed, with all his hay, a wagon, and farming implements. Mrs. Guse succeeded in getting a horse out of the stable whilst the building was on fire. No insurance.—Does not stand.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.  
The Chambersburg Transcript states that on the 15th instant a young man by the name of Martin, whilst chopping wood in the South Mountain, was bitten in the finger by a large rattlesnake. The bite was inflicted whilst the young man was in the act of stooping down to pick up his axe. The hand swelled very much in a short time, but by the prompt use of proper remedies he is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the bite. The snake was subsequently captured.

During the storm of thunder and lightning on Saturday week, a shock of Wheat on the farm of Mr. JOSEPH HICKMAN, in Mountpleasant township, was struck by lightning, and, although the shock was rather green and had received fifteen minutes' rain, it was almost entirely consumed.

We understand that the contract for laying the Rails on the Gettysburg Railroad has been given to Mr. HENRY WELTZ, of this place, and Mr. POLAND, who has for some time been acting in the capacity of foreman for Mr. JOHN SAWYER. They will commence putting down the track on Monday next.

There will be service at the Marsh Creek Church (Presbyterian) on the first Sabbath in August, at the usual hour.

We learn that Opossum Creek rose to a greater height on Saturday afternoon week, than ever before known.

For advertisements of Real Estate Sales, see *The Compiler*. Rare chances offered.

Answers to last week's Charades.—1. Hour-glass. 2. Snuff-box. Answer to Enigma.—Eve.

Men Drowned in a Fight.—Two men were drowned in Whitmore lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives and a little girl, they were sailing on the lake, when an altercation ensuing, the men clinched; in the struggle they upset the boat, and fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

A little daughter of Mr. Jacob Barton, of Hammettsburg, near Harrisburg, Pa., was killed last Sunday, by the breaking of a swing rope. Her father was swinging her at the time.

Another Victim.—A daughter of Mr. Henry Kieffer, of York, Pa., aged six years, died on the 14th instant from disease contracted by eating poisonous apple-butter, purchased some weeks ago in market. This is the third death from the same cause in his family. Mr. Kieffer, his wife and another child have been ill, but are recovering.

A Horse Frightened to Death.—On the fourth Mr. Condon lost a valuable horse in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. While driving through Mill street a fire cracker exploded near the animal, at which he took fright, and sprang forward and fell dead.

Anecdote of George Peabody.—Fifty years ago, at the age of 12, he had occasion to pass through Concord, N. H., on his way to Vermont. He stopped all night at the old "Stickney Hotel," where he paid his lodgings and breakfast by sawing wood! Such was the first beginning of George Peabody.

## For the Compiler.

Come, don't you give it up, but let us see—what is it?—what the deuce can it be?—*Dear Sirs*—Your Mathematical correspondent, the "Conowago Farmer," in your paper of Monday last, gave on with a "rig-ma-ratt" of stuff entirely foreign to the subject, and endeavored to creep out by asking "many persons" (which should read "many readers") but to save the "Conowago Farmer" the trouble of saying "person or persons," I will assume the signature of "Oxford Farmer," which is virtually correct, for I have been dabbling in many occupations, just such as the "Conowago Farmer" has been, to solve his problem published in yours of June 1. This, Mr. Editor, puts me on an equal footing with your mathematical correspondent, except that his mathematical *know* has had more exercise in that line than that of your humble correspondent, the Oxford Farmer; yet, if I can find a paper of yours, containing the question he has reference to, I will try my hand at it, and at the same time I hope he will not endeavor to creep out in the manner he proposes—but go ahead and solve it, (if he can) and I will do the same—if I can. Please send me the question, if you have it. I fear I have almost forgot how to cipher such "rig-ma-ratts" as the "Conowago Farmer" produces.

As to the originality of my question, I don't have any pretensions to, nor do I believe that the "Conowago Farmer" is entirely original with him; for in Parke's Philosophy of Arithmetic, if I mistake not, is the same question, only somewhat changed by this mathematical correspondent of yours, if I have been correctly informed, by some of the "many readers," who now take leave and hide, for they are rusted shut in mathematics, as they say. One, however, has consented to stick, if he can get his ideas ground sharp. As your correspondent is desirous of knowing how many persons of our calibre it would take to erect said ladder; alluded to in our question, by "hand alone," and without and many "fixins," I will require to assist him in solving our question, and if there be any difference, it will be in our favor. That's it. Anything more, eh? Now, neighbor, don't exercise that bump of yours too hard, for I have a question twice as difficult, if you solve this—don't original, too, if you prefer it; but *brand* over this one first.

Very truly yours,  
OXFORD FARMER.

July 22, 1857.

Getting High in a Church.—The Toronto *Globe* states that on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne Water was celebrated there by a procession and a dinner, served up in the Presbyterian Church, (2 George street, the pews having been taken out and rearranged to suit the occasion. The tables groaned under the weight of good cheer, and the liquors were numerous, "ranging from pop and ginger beer up as high as champagne and real cognac." Lovely ladies crowded the galleries, and with their smiles and presence animated the orators, and cheered them on. Toasts, songs, &c., were given in abundance, and that roaring, jovial, jocular song, "We won't go home till morning," was received with tremendous applause.

Democratic Quarrels.—The Pittsburgh Post, referring to the efforts of the Black Republican editors to foment a quarrel between Democrats, says:—"The attempt is useless. Individual Democrats may differ in opinion, and honestly differ; but as for a Democratic quarrel, such a thing exists only in the morbid visions of Black Republican editors."

Republicanism is dying out even in bigoted Massachusetts! The party there has disbanded and adopted the Know Nothing candidates.

Warn the Committees to be on their guard," were the dying words of the patriot, Thomas Jefferson. We repeat them to all who are charged with the duty of Democratic organization throughout the State.

Dr. Kane's Work.—The Philadelphia Ledger learns from good authority that the publishers of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition have paid upwards of \$20,000 to the estate of the deceased explorer, copyright money for nine months' sales of the work, and that the continued demand for that work will soon make this sum reach \$100,000. Presumably, this is princely remuneration; the largest, probably, ever paid to any author in so short a time.

An Enormous Gull.—A cow owned by Mr. George N. Miller, in Hammettsburg township, York county, gave birth to a calf a few days since which weighed 120 pounds when only 24 hours old.

"Old Grimes is dead." Mr. S. F. Grimes died recently in Georgia at the age of one hundred and ten years. He was never sick.

A Horse Frightened to Death.—On the fourth Mr. Condon lost a valuable horse in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. While driving through Mill street a fire cracker exploded near the animal, at which he took fright, and sprang forward and fell dead.

Anecdote of George Peabody.—Fifty years ago, at the age of 12, he had occasion to pass through Concord, N. H., on his way to Vermont. He stopped all night at the old "Stickney Hotel," where he paid his lodgings and breakfast by sawing wood! Such was the first beginning of George Peabody.

New Business.—Frogs are exported from Albany to the East in large numbers. On Saturday last 4,000 were forwarded from that city by a special train in the article.

The inventor of the patent metallic bullet case was the first to occupy one of them; and now Mr. George Peabody, who has just patented the terra-cotta coffin, has been first to be buried in the article. The coincidence is remarkable.



necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Outside trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.  
Gatysburg, June 1, 1857.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF  
**Spring & Summer Goods.**

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers and customers both in town and country to our new stock of Goods. It consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Cedar Ware, Crockery Ware, and Greenware. **READY MADE CLOTHING;** Clothing made to order. **SEE ALL Goods on** free of charge, at the north-west corner of the Diamond.

JOHN SOKE.  
June 1, 1857.

**Cigars and Tobacco.**

A LOT of extra fine Cigars, of choice brands; very superior Cavendish, Congress, and Natural-leaf Tobacco, for sale by

E. H. MINNIGU.



**Drouth.**

No question is more frequently asked, "how can we protect our crops from drouth?" and in our opinion no question can be more readily and satisfactorily answered. More than half the total amount of moisture received by the soil, comes from the slow and continued condensation of watery vapor from the atmosphere; wherever air can circulate, and meet with particles colder than itself, this condensation must be continually going on; and in soils distinguished by such a depth as to enable the circulating atmosphere to meet with the surface of particles colder than itself, the deposit of moisture must be continuous. It is for these reasons that thoroughly under-drained and sub-soiled fields never suffer from drouth. We have proved this to our entire satisfaction, by ten years' practice; and while some of our neighbors with the same kind of soil and eight inches plowing, lose their crops by drouth, we fail to feel any such effects on any portion of our farm. On soils not prepared by under-draining and deep sub-soil plowing, the effect of drouth may be materially ameliorated by frequent stirring of the surface soil. The frequent stirring will not only cause the more free admission of atmosphere, and thus cause a greater amount of condensation, but at the same time by change of position of particles of soil all the conditions for growth will be materially increased, and the augmented amount of crops will pay the expense of such extra treatment, while its use in very dry times may save a crop which otherwise would be entirely lost. Many crops may be partially protected from drouth by mulch; for as this prevents the immediate contact of the sun's rays with the surface of the soil, and does not prevent the circulation of the atmosphere, it proves a protection to all soils which are entirely free and well pulverized at the surface at the time of mulching; such dwarf pea trees, strawberries, gooseberries, and many other crops which suffer materially from drouth, are protected to a considerable extent when fully mulched with salt hay and other cheap material. —Working Farmer.

**Why is Clover Beneficial to Land?**

Because it derives a vast amount of carbon from the air which the clover supplies to the soil. A dry stalk of clover consists almost entirely of carbon. If a crop of clover is turned under and decays, a large quantity of carbon is deposited in the soil. Even if the clover is not turned under, a large amount is deposited in the soil through the roots of the plant.

Clover forms the basis of charcoal, and by agricultural writers is frequently used synonymously with that word. It is an excellent absorbent, and for this reason is valuable in soils for the purpose of retaining manures and all fertilizing matters. In Europe, and in many places in this country where the soil is poor and manures costly, carbon (or charcoal) is frequently scattered over the surface of the soil, and the gases resulting from the decay of the clover, which are absorbed by the charcoal, are also absorbed by the soil. It is also an excellent absorbent of moisture, and is therefore very valuable in soils. It also renders the soil warmer, and in fine, is one of our most valuable manures. It is not our purpose here to speak of all its excellent qualities, but we wish merely to say that in no way can it be so easily and cheaply combined with the soil as by raising clover. Farmers who have tried it, and seen its effects upon their soil, consider it one of the best ways of keeping their land in a fertile state, by raising it as an alternate crop. —Valley Farmer.

In addition to the above, we would suggest that clover benefits land other than by its deposit of carbon taken from the atmosphere. While growing its roots pervade the sub-soil and feed upon the organic matters it contains, both above and below ground, and for this reason a higher class of crops; for such of these organic constituents by entering plants is so changed in its state or condition, that when clover decays, its elements deposited in the surface soil, the future crops can avail of them for their immediate use. Many soils require irrigation, and while the clover is decaying after having been plowed in, spaces are left which secure the circulation of the atmosphere, and consequently necessary chemical changes. The roots of clover are much more abundant than is generally supposed, and these, as well as the tops, become valuable for manure purposes.

Notwithstanding all the advantages to arise from the plowing under of green crops, there are but few localities where such practice is advisable; for in most parts of our country cheap organic matter may be procured if required, and at less cost than the value of the clover crop for removal. This swamp muck, salt meadow muck, and a variety of other cheap substances, after proper treatment, may be substituted for green manures. —Working Farmer.

**Borer Worms in Fruit Trees.**

The parasites of these insects deposit their eggs during the summer months. The eggs of the apple borer beginning early in June, and that of the peach worm a little later. Now if it can be contrived to have the young insect hatched in the midst of caustic alkali, as lime, ashes, soda, potash, guano, or straw, or in infusions of tobacco, or sulphur, it will be at once relieved from all the troubles of life, and, at the same time, from the ruinous cost of keeping it. A wash of some of the above ingredients, thickened with clay so as to dissolve gradually, and applied to the stem early in July, and a small mound of fresh lime at the base, will generally secure the tree from the insects of this season. —any of last season's crops will of course be exterminated. If the soil is raised round the base of the tree during summer, it prevents the insect from lodging so deeply, and makes it easier to detect its presence, and to prevent it. —Hawkeye.

**Register's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all lighters and other persons concerned, that the *Administration of the Estate of Adam C. Adams*, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 1st of August next, viz: (These are the portions of the estate to be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 1st of August next, viz: 261. The second account of Abraham Sell, Administrator c. t. a. of Jacob Sell, (will, weight) deceased. 262. The first account of George Flagle, Executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Rife, deceased. 263. The guardianship account of Jacob Wehler and Samuel B. Patterson, guardians of Agnes Geitz, Lavinia Catharine Geitz, Samuel Patterson Geitz, Mary Geitz, and John Shultz Geitz, minor children of John Geitz, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, deceased, (rendered by Jacob Wehler and George Ehrhart, Executors of the will of said Samuel B. Patterson, now deceased.) 264. The second account of William Bittinger, Guardian of Howard Bittinger, a minor son of Joseph Bittinger, deceased. 265. The first account of William Bittinger, one of the Executors of Joseph Bittinger, late of Berwick township, Adams county, dec'd. 266. The first account of John Eckenrode and Samuel Orndorff, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Orndorff, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, deceased. 267. The account of Adam McFarland, Executor of Nancy McFarland, late of Berwick township, deceased. WM. F. WALTER, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1857. td

**WINGERD, WHITE & SWOPE,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Bonnets and Straw Goods, No. 4 North Howard street, up stairs, (opposite the Howard House.) BALTIMORE, MD. Adam B. Wingerd, Daniel S. White, John A. Swope, May 18, 1857.

**Edw. B. Buchler,**

Attorney at Law, WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

**Wm. B. McClellan,**

Attorney at Law, OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office. Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

**D. McConaughy,**

Attorney at Law, (Office removed to one door West of Buchler's Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street.) Attorney & Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, at the highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States. Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

**Bounty Land Claims.**

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for Bounty Lands under the late act of Congress. Those who have already received 40 or 80 acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application. JOEL B. DANNER. Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. td

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,**

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Grammer's store, where those wishing to have a Dental Operation performed, are respectfully invited to call. References: Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. N. Beutlich, Dr. H. Morner, Rev. C. P. Kranth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. William M. Reynolds, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Sturver. Gettysburg, April 11, 1853. td

**Ladies! This Way!**

COBBAN & PAXTON have always on hand a large and well selected stock of Ladies' Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers, of all kinds, and at all prices. No trouble to show Goods. May 18.

**Hay Wanted.**

PERSONS having Hay to sell will do well by calling on the subscriber in Gettysburg, who is desirous of purchasing. The highest market price will be paid at all times. Call at the residence of the Hay, after business hours, or at the residence of the subscriber, the preference to haul will be given to those from whom he may purchase. SOLOMON POWERS. December 6, 1852. f

**REMOVAL.**

ALEX. FRATER, Watch and Clock-maker, HAS removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he has taken up his abode. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please to merit and receive the patronage of the public. Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

**JUST IN SEASON**

AND NEVER OUT OF SEASON! FARMERS, read this, and then come and buy for us still have a few more left! The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public in general to that valuable piece of machinery, styled **Horah's Patent Hay Hoister and Manure Excavator.**

Having the right of all Adams county, he will sell either machines or township rights. H. G. CARR. Also, at the same place, you can be accommodated with as fine BUGGIES as can be got up in the State for the same money—only at BRINGMAN & ANGINHAUGH'S.

Requiring done, usually and cheaply, at short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work. Gettysburg, May 18, 1857. Gm

**WAYSIDE HAND.**

ALL of every description, and for sale cheap at BRINGMAN & ANGINHAUGH'S. UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Fans can be found, good and cheap, at SCHICK'S. SAPHONIER or CHICKENSTRATED Lys for making Soap—to be had at FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

**BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls**

to be had very cheap at BRINGMAN & ANGINHAUGH'S. QUEENSWAY, China, Glass and Stone ware—a large assortment and selling cheap, at COBBAN & PAXTON'S.

**FACT—MONEY SAVED**

by buying a FAIRLY MADE, Caps, Boots and Shoes at BRINGMAN & ANGINHAUGH'S. CARRIAGE Trimmings can always be had cheaper, and a larger assortment than elsewhere is always to be had at FAHNESTOCK'S.

**SECOND arrival of Spring Goods this day**

at the Cheap Store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

**THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Savings Institution of Adams Co.**

THIS Institution receives deposits for which it pays interest as follows: For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 1 month deposits, not less than 25 cents, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice. A joint fund (capital) of \$10,000 has been paid in. For loans apply on Wednesdays. Sums received on deposits as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposit amount is \$5.00, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards. Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposits every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE, Treasurer, GEORGE ARNOLD, Directors, John Drough, Samuel Durbauer, A. H. Heston, D. McConaughy, William Culp, Robert H. Heston, April 6, 1857.

**One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents.**

Paid in Advance. Will Secure the Regular Visit of "The Compiler."

ITS PERMANENT WILL Afford Instruction and Amusement FOR FATHERS, MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, OLD AND YOUNG, MALE AND FEMALE.

No family should be without the "Compiler." \$1.75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "Compiler," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY J. STAUBEL, May 18.

**James Brown's GRAMMATICAL WORKS.**

THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analyzing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the Parts of Speech, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

THE FOURTH BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, exposes the defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37 cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFPER, 118 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. March 2, 1857. Gm

**NEW FIRM!**

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES. THE undersigned having purchased from Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., his entire stock of Goods, will continue the business at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the diamond, under the firm of BRINGMAN & ANGINHAUGH, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. We have no more arrangements to make to increase our stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and will always keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds, suitable to the season, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Hoping, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, we invite all calling on us to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. E. BRINGMAN, H. ANGINHAUGH. Gettysburg, Jan. 12, 1857. —f

**NEW GOODS!**

NEW ESTABLISHMENT! JACOBS & BRO. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have moved a new and elegant **Woolen Establishment**, in the room recently occupied by A. Arnold, in South Baltimore street, near the diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Goods, Cashmere, Vestings, Cassimere, Cord, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CASH, for cash or country produce. They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip—Goods made to order, and delivered at short notice, and will be cut free of charge. They are **cutting up a lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING**, in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. They have also on hand a large assortment of **Hosiery, Suppers, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c.**, to which they would call the attention of the public. [The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country produce always current, for goods or work. Don't mistake the place. March 17, 1856.]

**Hovey's Liquid Hair Dye.**

THIS HAIR DYE needs only a trial to satisfy all of its merits. It is the only one following the instructions from the eminent Analytical Chemist, Professor Booth, of the U. S. Mint, will only confirm what thousands have previously borne testimony to. "LABORATORY FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY," PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1857.

"Being well acquainted with the substances composing Hovey's Liquid Hair Dye, I am satisfied that by following the simple directions given for its use, it will not injure the Hair or Skin, but will give a natural and durable color to the Hair."

JAMES C. BOOTH, Analytical Chemist.

HOVEY'S WRITING INKS, including Hovey's Fluid, and Hovey's Indelible Ink, are too well known and introduced to require any additional testimony of their character. The sales have been increasing since their first introduction, giving evidence that the articles truly possess the excellence and merit claimed for them by the Manufacturers.

Orders, addressed to the Manufacturer, No. 416 RACE street above FOURTH, (old No. 145.) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by JOSEPH E. HOVEY, Manufacturer. April 13, 1857. —ly

**JUST FROM THE CITY.**

With a Larger Stock than Ever! JACOB NORBECK has just received from the city a large stock of GROCERIES, FISH, &c.—the largest lot he has yet offered to the public, and which he is now opening, at his new location, *Kerr's Corner*, on Baltimore street. Give him a call! You will find his Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Tea, and everything else, the best and the cheapest to be had in town—he having bought at low rates, and being determined to sell fast at small profits. Be careful, Kerr's old corner, Baltimore and High Streets. Gettysburg, May 11, 1857.

**TWO DAILY LINES TO HANOVER.**

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which he will run the **DAILY LINES OF COACHES** will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on *CHARLES TAYLOR*, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street. [Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.] The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stage, &c., for Funerals, and other occasions, at moderate charges. NICHOLAS WEAVER. Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

**REMOVAL AND NEW FIRM.**

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the **Cabinet and Chair-making business**, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing, Bed, and Common Bureaus, Tables of various styles, and every other article in their line. All of the best workmanship and good materials, which will enable them to warrant their work. Also, every variety of CHAIRS. COFFINS made at short notice, and in the various styles. House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner. Their prices will be to be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronize them will acknowledge. [Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.] NORBECK & REILLEY. Gettysburg, Feb. 23, 1857. ly

**Do You Wish Bargains?**

IF SO, GO TO SCHICK'S CHEAP STORE, Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

J. SCHICK has just returned from Philadelphia with a full and complete assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, of all colors and patterns, also Shirts, Jeans, Cottons, and Linen Goods, of the best and most reliable quality, and at very low prices. Also, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Gloves, at prices to suit the times, which gentlemen wishing a complete outfit, would do very well to examine.

For the Ladies.—Just received a superior assortment of Black goods, which will be sold low. Also, Borage do. Laines, Gingham, Brilliants, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Swiss, Silk and Cambric Muslins, Dotted Swiss and Plain Muslins, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., which for variety, excellence and cheapness cannot be surpassed in this market.

Recalling that although there is a great deal to be said for the ladies, all can be accommodated. No trouble to show Goods. Therefore call in, and examine the largest, richest and cheapest stock you ever laid your eyes on. Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

**New Goods—New Firm, and THE CASH SYSTEM.**

GEORGE ARNOLD CO. have just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of Goods, suitable for the season. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and all Goods in that line, is extensive. Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Dress Trimmings, Vestings, Drills, &c., &c. Call and see us. If we cannot please you in a garment ready-made, we have our Tailors constantly on hand, and will make you a garment upon short notice, and in the very best manner. Our prices cannot be beat. Give us a call. P. S.—I have given Mr. J. C. Gurn an interest expressly for the purpose of settling up my old business. I have now been operating 37 years and have never until now determined to quit my long business, and cannot you therefore, who are indebted to me, either by Bond, Note or Book account, will please call and pay the same. GEO. ARNOLD. March 30, 1857. f

**Stauder & Harley.**

Cheap Watches and Jewelry. Wholesale and Retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quay, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, \$28.00; Gold Levers, 10 carat, \$24.00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, \$12.00; Silver Levers, 7 carat, \$9.00; superior Quarters, \$7.00; Gold Spectacles, \$7.00; fine Silver do. \$1.50; Gold Bracelets, \$3.00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, 10¢; Gold Rings, 25¢; Gold Chains, 10¢; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, \$1.00; Gold Finger Rings, 37¢; case to \$8.00; Watch Cases, plain, 12¢; patent 18¢; Lunet 25¢; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

**Hardware Store.**

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Grier, in which they always keep on hand a large and general assortment of the public's large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Groceries, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.

**SAID TO BE THE BEST.**

Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally. Large stock, having secured a special guarantee (for the ready money), to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER. Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. f

**Removed to Hanover.**

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House, Adams county, has taken HERSEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best of the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful drivers. Give him a call. You will also find FRANK, on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. (April 27, 1857.)

**Spouting!**

GEORGE and his wife will make a call on Householders and put up the same low for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spout-ed, would do well to give them a call. April 18, 1853. f

**JEWELRY & STATIONERY**

any quantity and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you would call, in and see for yourselves—at SCHICK'S.

**CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE.**

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 Acres of CHOICE FARM LANDS, in tracts of about 2000 Acres, on long credit and at low rates of interest. These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North East and North West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme south, and include every variety of climate and productions found between these parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with the groves, and in the middle and Southern portions are found the most fertile and beautiful prairie and open lands, and the climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound. A continuous crop is extensively raised, and a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at \$2 to \$4 per cord, and wood can be had at the same rate per cord. Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation. The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep, is gently rolling, and is well adapted to the Road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South, East and West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found; and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means, to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years. Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world—and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable than the price paid for them. These more remote advantages render them the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The T. I. is Perfect—and when the final payments are made, deeds are executed by the Trustees and the title is vested in the purchaser, who convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The Prices are from \$6 to \$20. Interest only 3 per cent. Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for Cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land in cultivation, at the end of that time.

Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and all claims in relation to the title, which convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

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The Prices are from \$6 to \$20. Interest only 3 per cent. Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for Cash.

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# THE COMPILER.

## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STABLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

NO. 44.

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

Every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stable, at 51.75 per annum. Paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

### REGISTER & RECORDEE.

**TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.**—Follow citizens: Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election. (Subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

YAMMIAH MYERS.

Terre Haute, April 27, 1857.

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JOHN L. GIBBENATOR.

Conowago tp., April 27, 1857.

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WM. O. BREWER.

Terre Haute, June 8, 1857.

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DAVID McCREARY.

Gearysburg, July 6, 1857.

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ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1857.

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SAUEL SPANGLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 20, 1857.

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SAUL LEPPER.

Camberland tp., April 13, 1857.

### PROTHONOTARY.

**TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.**—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY at the next election. (Subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be elected, I shall discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Camberland tp., June 29, 1857.

### CLERK OF THE COURTS.

**TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.**—The undersigned offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts at the next election. (Subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be elected, I shall discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Camberland tp., June 29, 1857.

### A NEW STOCK OF

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

At the Old Stand in West Chambersburg street. THOMAS undersigned has just purchased a well selected stock of goods, and invites the attention of the public to his fine assortment of "Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES."

These goods have been selected with a view to meet the various wants and necessities of customers. Also, a splendid assortment of Hats and Fanny GAITHERS & SLIPPERS, of all sizes and descriptions, made of very best materials, which he is prepared to sell on as favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the Shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. Call and examine for yourselves.

Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order as heretofore.

WILLIAM BOYER.

May 11, 1857. 2m

### BOXES OF ORANGES AND LEMONS.

4 and will be sold cheaper than anywhere else. Call and see at

E. H. MINNIG'S.

### FIGS AND RAISINS.

A fresh lot of Figs and Raisins, just received and for sale at

E. H. MINNIG'S.

### POWDER AND SHOT.

THE best manufactured to be had at

NORBECK'S.

At the Old Stand in West Chambersburg street.

THOMAS undersigned has just purchased a well selected stock of goods, and invites the attention of the public to his fine assortment of "Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES."

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### The Muse.

#### THE GOLDEN RULE.

BY SIDNEY DYER.

In the bustle of life, when the truth of the is tried by a selfish control: (heart Where, where is a refuge to shield and impart True light to a heaven-born soul? O, pause not to ask what the wisest would do, Their wisdom ne'er found such a gem: All things that ye would men should do unto Do ye even so unto them.)

If then and thy brother have ought to decide, And fall at the last to agree, Ne'er bring to another thy cause to be tried, As evening and slithering he. No judge for thyself, by this rule, ever true, Fire thou dost a brother condemn: "All things that ye would men should do unto Do ye even so unto them."

And dark waves of trouble has swept o'er a soul, And a cry has gone forth for relief, Ne'er pause ere you give, nor thy charity dote, Lost thou add a new pang to the grief, Still follow the rule that is changeless and true, And ne'er will thy conscience condemn: "All things that ye would men should do unto Do ye even so unto them."

### Story Book.

#### The Outpost.

A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

Towards the latter part of the year 1751, the French, aided by vast bodies of Huron and Iroquois Indians, had begun to make themselves very disagreeable neighbors to the British and American colonists in northern Virginia, Ohio and the northwest portions of the State of New York—the French by their encroachment on the frontier, and the Indians by their numerous forays, and savage barbarity to all who were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

To put a stop to these aggressive proceedings, numerous bodies, both of the "regulars" and the colonial militia, were dispatched to the several points as above, and among the rest Col. Henry Innes, with a company of thirty men, among whom were a party of some dozen Virginia riflemen, was ordered to occupy a small outpost, or log fort, which stood in this period stood within a few miles of the north fork of the Allegheny river.

Having arrived safely at their quarters, the little company set about righting up the old post to make it as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and this being done, and order once more restored, sentries were placed at all the advanced points of the station, while the strictest vigilance was both enjoined and exercised by day and by night.

Among the Virginia riflemen who had volunteered into the company, was a tall, manly, blue looking young fellow, who from his fatal and merrily skill as a marksman, had received the somewhat awe inspiring name of "plumie." Death, but with whatever justice this name had been applied to him for his skill, his disposition certainly entitled him to no such terror spreading epithet. On the contrary, he was the very life of the company.

His rich fund of mother-wit, large social propensities, and constant good nature, rendering him a general favorite with the men, while the never failing stock of game his skill enabled him to supply the mess table of the officers with, not only recommended him to their good graces, but caused many little "short comings" of his to be winked at and passed over in silence, which, otherwise, perhaps, he might not have got over so easily.

The company had not been stationed at the fort much more than a week, ere Death, in one of his excursions for game, discovered that at a small farm house, some three miles or so distant from the fort, there lived a certain Miss Hester Stanhope, whose beauty and amiable qualities he had never seen before. And to render himself still more certain of the fact, he called the day following, under cover of the pretence of having left his powder flask.

Death was invited to come again, by Farmer Stanhope, who happened to be from the same parish as the father of our hero; and we need scarcely say that the invitation was both eagerly and joyfully accepted, and as often as circumstances would permit, complied with.

The second week after this occurrence took place, was marked by two events, which, though both affecting the welfare of the little community at the fort, were of widely different degrees in importance.

The first was, that Death had either suddenly lost all his skill as a marksman, or that the game had removed to a safer and more distant neighborhood, for the officers' larder had been found sadly wanting in the items of woodcocks, blackcocks, partridges, &c., for the week past; and the second and most important of the two events, was, that in regular succession, four sentinels had disappeared from the extreme left line, without leaving the slightest trace to elucidate the mystery of their disappearance.

This last circumstance struck such dread into the breasts of the rest of the company, that no one could be found willing to volunteer, to take that post—well knowing that it would be only like signing their own death warrant to

do so, and Col. Innes, not wishing to sacrifice the lives of his men by compelling them to go, enjoined double caution to the remainder of the sentinels, and left the fatal post unoccupied for a night or two.

Two or three reconnoitering parties, had been dispatched off round the neighborhood, in the hope of finding some clue to the mystery, or obtaining some intelligence of the enemy, but they had each of them returned as they started, with no reward for their trouble save weary bones.

It was on the third night of the desertion of the post, that our hero, Death, was returning to the fort, after paying a visit to Stanhope Farm. The moon was up, but her light was nearly obscured by the dense masses of clouds which at every few minutes were driven by a pretty stiff breeze over her face, while the large trees, now all in full leaf, creaked and groaned, and bent their tall forms to and fro, as the heavy gusts ran whistling in among their branches.

Our hero had approached within a hundred yards of the termination of the forest that skirted the small open space in which the fort stood, when suddenly he paused, and crouching down on his hands and knees, crept cautiously forward a few paces. Having remained in this position for several minutes, he again retreated in the manner he had advanced, and plunging into the forest again, emerged at a point considerably lower than where he had intended to leave it before.

Col. Innes sat reading alone in his private apartment, when an orderly entered and informed him that one of the men wished to see him.

"Send him in," said the Colonel; and at the next minute our friend, Death, had entered and made his best bow to his commanding officer.

"Well, what scrape have you been getting into now?" said the Colonel, when he saw who the visitor was.

"None, Colonel," replied Death, "but I have come to ask a favor."

"Let us hear it," said the Colonel; "and we will then see what we can do."

"Well, Colonel, it is simply this—if you will put the 'rifles' under my orders, to-night, and let me occupy the deserted post, I will not only clear up the mystery of the disappearance of the four sentinels, but make the post tenable for the future."

"But how?" said the Colonel, in intense surprise.

"I guess, Colonel," answered Death, "you had better let me have the men, and order us off, and I'll tell you the whole affair after. I promise you that not one shall receive even a scratch; that is, if they will follow my directions implicitly."

"You are a strange man," said the Colonel; "but I think I will let you have your own way this time. When do you intend to start?"

"In about an hour's time," answered Death.

"Very well, I will give you the necessary orders, so that you can start when you think proper. And what is more, if you perform all that you have promised, and don't cause me to repent having honored you, you shall have poor Campbell's place."

Hector Campbell was a brave but very head strong young Scotchman, who had occupied the post of lieutenant at the fort. In a sudden freak of daring he had volunteered to stand sentry at the spot from which three sentinels had already so mysteriously disappeared, and he paid for his rashness with his life.

"Now, my lads," said Death, as in about an hour after his conversation with Colonel Innes he approached the deserted post, at the head of the dozen riflemen, who had been temporarily placed under his orders; "I will tell you what we are going to do. The long and short of the affair is simply this, it's a gang of them cursed thieves' carriages, that have circumvented and carried off our four men—shooting them with their arrows, and then decamping with their bodies."

"To-night as I was returning to the fort, I suddenly thought I heard the sound of several voices, and creeping on my hands and knees towards the spot, got high enough to see and hear that about a dozen Iroquois were there and then arranging their plans to surprise the fort to-night—intending to steal in upon it by the point which their cursed devilry had rendered so easy of access. I only stopped long enough to learn this, when I hurried off to the Colonel, and asked him to place you at my disposal, and here we are. I did not say a word to him about what I had learnt, being determined that if possible the 'rifles' should have all the honor of exterminating the varlets."

Every man cheerfully answered in the affirmative, and with quickened pulses, and sanguine hopes, the little company again moved forward.

The post consisted of a long, narrow space, bounded on each side by a rocky, shelving bank; while its extreme end was closed in by the dark impenetrable looking forest. The bank on each side of the pass was thickly covered with brush and underwood, and among these Death now carefully concealed his men; taking care to arrange them so that their fire would cross each other, and bidding them not to fire until he had given the signal, and after they had fired, not to stop to reload, but, clubbing their rifles, to jump down and finish the struggle in that manner.

With steady alacrity each man took up the post assigned him; and in another minute the spot presented the same

long, still and solemn appearance it had worn previous to their arrival.

The little company had begun to grow impatient, and Death, himself, to fear that the Indians had either ruled of making the attempt, or else changed their plan of attack, when suddenly his quick eye detected the form of one of his crafty foes issue in a crouching position from the deep shadow which the lofty trees threw far up the pass.

"Three—six—nine—twelve—thirteen," counted Death, as one after another they emerged in single file from the wood, and with quick cut like stealthiness of movement, advanced up the pass; their rifles in trail, and their faces rendered still more hideous and ferocious looking by the grotesque markings of their war-paint. On they came swiftly and silently, and all unconscious of the fate that was in store for them.

The foremost of the band, whose commanding stature, wolf-teeth collar, and eagle tuft, at once proclaimed him as chief, had advanced until he was directly opposite the bush in which Death was hid, when the latter with startling distinctness suddenly initiated the cry of a night owl and discharged his rifle.

Eight of the Indians fell by the volley which the remaining riflemen now poured in upon them; but, strange to say, one of the five who did not fall, was the chief whom Death had initiated. This unusual event was owing to the following cause: the branch of the bush on which he had concealed his arm in firing, had suddenly yielded the moment he discharged his piece, thus rendering harmless his otherwise menacing aim.

Uttering an imprecation at his ill luck, Death sprang down the bank with the rest of his companions, and one bound he reached the side of the Iroquois chief. They grappled and at both fell heavily to the ground, clasped in a fearful embrace, and darting glances of savage hatred at each other beneath their knitted and scowling brows.

"Keep off!" shouted Death, as he saw one or two of his companions in the act of stooping to assist him, "keep off! and if he masters me, let him go."

Over and over they rolled, writhing and straining, but seemingly neither obtaining any advantage over the other. At last the head of the Iroquois suddenly came in contact with the point of a rock that protruded from the bank, stunning him so that he relaxed his vice-grip of Death's throat; and the latter, thus released, springing to his feet, finished his career by bringing the heavy breech of his rifle with sledge hammer force down upon his head.

The remaining four Indians had been likewise dispatched; and the victorious riflemen (none of whom received any wound worth mentioning,) now sent up such a shout of triumph for their victory, that the echoes of the old wood rang with it for minutes after.

As Col. Innes had promised, Death was promoted to the vacant post of lieutenant; and now, dear reader, we beg to inform you that our hero and that incomparable veteran, Gen. Morgan, of Revolutionary notoriety, were one and the same individual.

About a fortnight after this eventful night, Stanhope Farm became the scene of as much mirth, good eating, and dancing, as could possibly be disposed of during that twenty-four hours, and though we think it will be almost superfluous to do so, we will add, that the cause of this "merry-making," was the marriage of the beauteous Hester Stanhope with Lieutenant Henry Morgan.

### Miscellaneous.

*Thoughts while Visiting, or Things we Love to See.*—We love to hear a great stir and noise in the dining room, as soon as one comes into the house. It convinces you that the family are putting themselves out to give you something to eat.

We like to have the lady of the house jump up and go to the kitchen, then come in and out a dozen times before tea. It makes one feel she knows you care more for her cooking than for her company.

We like to hear apologies for the house not being neat and clean. If we hear "the children were in here," don't we know better than that children make tables dusty, strew ashes over hearths, forget to put towels in the wash, or empty wash basins. We think we know when children put things out of place, or when mothers or girls don't put them in order.

We like to hear apologies at table for the poor cooking and baking. It adds greatly to one's comfort to know the hostess is not pleased with her entertainment, besides being a fine exercise of one's politeness to know what to answer. We wish some American Chesterfield would tell us what to answer to "My biscuit is not light," "My cake is not good to-night," &c. We confess being sadly puzzled, to know what to answer sometimes.

We like to hear parents give lessons in deportment before visitors. It is highly entertaining to visitors, and shows plainly that it is neglected when they are alone. We are always afraid the "little innocents" will speak out and say, "we don't have to do so when we haven't company."—Ohio Cultivator.

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight; so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes you must bleed him at the pocket.

### Fifty Cents on a Dollar.

A gentleman in Twelfth street, who is in the habit of sending his boots out to be blacked, could not find his polished understandings one day last week. He sent his little son to the darkey's cellar, but he returned, saying it was shut up. The gentleman went himself in his slippers, and after rapping some time he heard a noise inside. Presently a window opened and Cuffy's head poked through.

"I want my boots," said the gentleman.

"Sorry to inform you, massa, dat you can't hab um," replied Cuffy. "Fac is, P's give out, hursled, faded, broke, cleaned out, jammed up, split, I is."

"But, Cuffy," said the gentleman, "I can't help that. I must have my boots."

Cuffy finding his customer rather riled up, poked one of the boots out of the window and said: "Massa, I isn't tellin' no lie, I is clean bust and no mistake. I is taken inventory of my a'fairs, and as I believe on the honor of a gentleman, dat I shall be able to pay fifty cents on a dollar. I is willin' to gibe you yours now. Bar it am. Take de boot."

So saying he slammed the window, leaving our friend to go home in his slippers, with one boot in his hand—his fifty cents on a dollar.—Dollar News-paper.

### Good Backers.

An incident of Spiritualism.—A long bearded customer recently entered a spiritual bookstore in New York city, and applied for an agency. He proposed to take a large quantity of books to his part of the country, "away out west," where he represented that he could soon sell them, as he was assured by the "clairvoyants." The enterprising bookseller was of course delighted with this prospect of a sale; but his enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when the long bearded gentleman remarked that he had no money, and wanted the books entirely on credit. "Are you responsible?" was the natural inquiry of the merchant.

"Perfectly,"

"What evidence of your reliability can you furnish?"

"I have the best of backers—men whose names you know well."

The merchant's countenance brightened. "Very well," said he, "let us see your papers?"

Thereupon the customer presented the following document:—

"To whom it may concern.—We the undersigned, having been acquainted spiritually with Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, Wisconsin, for many years, recommend him as perfectly reliable, and would not be afraid to trust him to any amount."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, HENRY CLAY, THOMAS PAINE, JOHN MILTON, and others.

Through Jane E. \_\_\_\_\_, medium.

The bookseller remarked that the backers were good if the medium was reliable; but he thought, on the whole, he would prefer to keep the books.

The customer thereupon denounced the bookseller as an impostor, telling him that he did not believe his own doctrines, and that the spirit would expose his duplicity to the world. Of this he felt assured by the spirit of prophecy within him. The bookseller was not convinced.

*Original Anecdote of Burns.*—As Lord Crawford and Lord Boyd were one day walking over the lands in Ayrshire, they saw Burns plowing in a field hard by.

Lord Crawford said to Lord Boyd, "Do you see that rough looking fellow across there with the plow? I'll lay you a wager you cannot say anything to him that he will not make a rhyme of."

"Done," said the other, and immediately going up to the hedge Lord Boyd cried out "Bough!"

Burns stopped at once, leaned against the plow, and surveying the assailant from head to foot, he quickly answered:—

"It's not Lord Crawford, but Lord Boyd, Of green and mowers he is wile— Just like a bull among the rye, Cries 'bough!' at folks as they go by."

The wagger was of course won.

The finances of the editor of a Kentucky paper being in rather a questionable condition, he thus appeals to those upon his delinquent list, which exhibits no small part of a lengthened scroll—a score of pig's tails in full tension, twice told, couldn't cover it:

"Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury!—Today, if the price of salt was two cents a barrelful, we couldn't buy enough to pickle a jaw bird!"

If that don't bring the ingrate delinquents up to the scratch, nothing will. "Pay the printer," we have said a thousand times, and we say it again. The crime ought to be considered felony: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox"—nuff ced.

Tight!—Of all kinds of tight, (says an old chap who "has been there") the worst tight is the money-tight—the squeeze is so painfully crushing. A whiskey-tight may be slept off in a few hours, a tight guitar can be re-placed by slippers, a tight corset (the ladies understand,) can be loosened at pleasure, all manner of tight can be over-come but that detestable of all tights, the tightness of money. Oh, for a sight to remove the blight caused by purses tight, that men may calmly sleep in the night, in the morning awake all right and find money less tight.

"What's best to prevent old maids from despairing?"

"Pairing."

### Sharp Practice.

A few days since a person, genteelly dressed, was observed standing at a window of a respectable jeweller of Broadway, New York, as if admiring the rich work for sale inside. He had an umbrella placed carelessly under one arm, and while he was gazing another individual who was passing, apparently prompted by a love of mischief, contrived abruptly to thrust the umbrella through the glass, and escaped, while the unfortunate man stood on the spot stupefied with astonishment. A clerk rushed out and demanded why he had broken the window; he denied that he had done it, but appearances were against him, and he was obliged to enter the store to settle the affair. The proprietor of the establishment demanded payment for the damage done, and when the other talked of his complete innocence, threatened to send for the police. The pane of glass was strong plate, and cost \$10.

"It's enormous," said the unfortunate. "I paid it, and you must," replied the jeweller.

"Here is a dollar," said the stranger. "Send for the constable!" indignantly ejaculated the man of metal. He was inexorable, and the other at length submitted, complaining bitterly, but observing justly that a gentleman couldn't go to a police office for a trifle.

He took out a roll of bank notes, some hundred and some fifty dollar ones, gave one of the latter to the pacified jeweller, received \$40 as his balance, and retired. A friend stepped into the store shortly after—the occurrence was mentioned, and the note shown as corroborating proof; it was counterfeited. The jeweller has not told the story since.

*No Doubt of It.*—A late number of the Stark county, Ohio, Democrat, says: "John Harris, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of this city and a bitter opponent of the Democracy, returned from Kansas a few days ago, and says the Republicans there are making every effort to have Kansas a slave State, while the Southern men generally are in favor of it being free."

The object of this is apparent, remarks the Pittsburg Post. If Kansas is made a slave State, the Republicans will continue their "shrieking," but if she becomes a free State, then the last plank is knocked out of the Republican platform.

"The value of brains is rarely over-estimated by those who do not possess them. At the recent Commencement of Antioch College, the President, Hon. A. C. MANN, stated that he had received a letter from a young man in Indiana, who had been invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration, asking him to write his speech for him, closing his application by offering two dollars for the production."

A young man was conversing in a public house of his abilities and accomplishments, and boasting a great deal of his mighty performances. When he had finished, a Quaker quietly observed: "There is one thing thou canst not do: thou canst not tell the truth."

Visitors at Niagara Falls will remember a staircase on the west side of Goat Island, called the "Biddle Staircase." Some one asked a friend of ours why it was called by that name. "Because it wound up the bank," was the answer.

An eminent London speculator, on witnessing the brilliant success of the electric light, as recently employed in Paris for the illumination of the night works at the Louvre, was heard to exclaim, with deep feeling:—

"By Jove! all I have got to say is, if I held any shares in the moon, I'd sell out!"

Philosophers say, that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. A wag suggests, that this accounts for so many closed eyes at church.

Some graceless scamp says: "It is woman, and not her wrongs, that should be redressed!" That fellow ought to suffer the torment of being invited out to tea.



## Breaking up of Mormonism.

Mormons Returning in Disgrace—Their Opinion of Zion.

From the Utahmouth (Salt Lake) Jeffersonian.  
A train, consisting of about one hundred persons, with twenty wagons, passed through this place on Friday last, on their return from Utah to the States. They formed part of a company of two hundred persons and forty teams; but some distance back the remainder took the road for Leavenworth. They left Salt Lake about the 20th of April, and were on the road a little over two months. They bore the appearance of persons who had seen much trouble and privation—being reduced in body and debilitated in mind. A more pitiable set of persons we never beheld. They rejoiced that they had at last reached a land where they could once more live at ease.

The account of their experience in Utah was touching in the extreme. In the narration of what they endured, they seemed to approach the subject with reluctance and feelings of horror in calling to mind their sufferings, but in the course of their remarks would, invariably become animated, and break out in expressions of indignation at the cruelty and oppression which they had endured. They declared the whole system to be a grand scheme of robbery and sensuality, on the part of those in authority. It is not by direct compulsion, they stated, that the property of their followers is taken, but by means of religious enthusiasm. This is inspired by the promise of great spiritual rewards, and by a feeling to form them the sample of scripture characters; that a job received an increase above all his former possessions, so should they, by their self-sacrificing, reap an increase of reward, both of spiritual and temporal possessions. After all their property was exhausted, then the policy of their rulers would change, and their conduct would be such as to say "Get away if you can." If any should become dissatisfied and desire to leave, they were publicly denounced, and the whole church forbidden to purchase any property they might wish to dispose of. From that day they would be subjected to the insults of the entire community, if not absolute danger to their lives. One person stated in order to get away he had to sell his farm, clandestinely, at that, for sixty dollars. They reported that one man went out with \$2,000, and was returning in the train with his team only, and had not enough to eat. Another, who had a farm worth seven thousand dollars, sold it for thirty-five dollars. A man by the name of George Brooks, (if we recollect right) who had considerable grain and goods stored in his house, on securing the disbursement of the elders, had the sides of his house literally stove in, and his property carried off, he only escaping with his life.

When the train first approached we inquired whether they were from California or Utah. An old man, who was standing near by, replied, "We are from beautiful Zion." "What is your opinion of Zion?" we inquired. His reply was: "I went once in search of Zion, but will never go again till I know where it is to be found. It is the worst Zion that I ever set my foot into."

We inquired concerning the handcart trains, and the true reason of employing them. They said that it was the greatest cruelty that was ever perpetrated; that it was at times horrible to behold the condition of those who arrived in that way; that frequently their hands and feet were frozen, and their limbs from the effects of fatigue and exposure, swollen to more than twice their natural size; that sometimes when they were able no longer to pull the cars, the women and children were loaded with the baggage, and proceeded thus until they fell down with sheer exhaustion; and that after arriving in this condition, they would die off like "rotten sheep," as they expressed it. They stated that one reason for forming handcart trains was that those who came in that way, on becoming dissatisfied would have no ready means of returning, and that those in authority cause the emigrant trains which pass through on their way to the Pacific, as they afford means for dissatisfied persons to escape.

In speaking with one quite intelligent young man, he stated that he had been there nearly four years, and that the reason he did not leave sooner was because he hoped it would be getting better. He remarked that if he should meet a train going through, he would do all that he could to persuade them not to go; but if they persisted, he could only leave them to find out the reality by sad experience. The company report that four or five hundred men were going to leave this Spring, and are probably on the road by this time.

Another Kansas Friend.—How many good old ladies, some in pantaloons and some not, have eased their troubled minds by making contributions to "abolish the destitute in Kansas," and how chagrined they will be to learn that their labor of love will be thrown away upon such speculators as Greeley and Reeder, who hold stock in the Kansas Fund—yet such is the fact. "When thieves find out honest men" may not "come by their own," but they can sometimes learn the truth. Thus, there has been a fight in the striking committee, and a letter dated Feb. 20, from W. P. May, general agent of the Kansas General Distributing Committee, to Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, has just come to light, in which occurs this precious sentence: "By a resolution of the National Committee, at their meeting in New York, the clothing of our Committee agents to be valued and sold at time; the proceeds to be appropriated to the redemption of the Protection Fund Scrip."

Snake Story.—A Sacramento (Cal.) paper says: Dr. Newman, of Red Bluffs, has a big rattlesnake in a jar, which he has attempted to serve to death. The snake has had nothing to eat since last August, but now weighs two ounces more than when put in.

There have been 23 executions in the city of New York since 1816. Three of the number were women and two were hung for arson.

Watermelons are selling in Norfolk, Va., at 25 cents each.

## Public Meeting at Lawrence—A Determination Expressed to Resist the U. S. Troops—Movements of Gov. Walker.

St. Louis, July 20.—A gentleman, who arrived in this city from Kansas, on Friday last, states that a public meeting was held at Lawrence, on Thursday, at which it was determined to resist the U. S. troops, if an attempt is made to collect the taxes.

He met Gov. Walker about ten miles from Lawrence with seven companies of Infantry. The Governor said he would arrange matters peacefully if possible, but would use force if necessary. The Free State men were hurrying to Lawrence.

Col. Lane has been sent for.

From Kansas.—St. Louis, July 21.—Gov. Walker was encamped outside of Lawrence, with eight companies of dragoons, on the 17th. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. He will not resort to the support of the troops until fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Gov. Walker has warrants to arrest the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence.

From Kansas.—St. Louis, July 21.—Kansas advices state that a municipal ticket was elected in Lawrence on the 14th of July, when Mr. Bloor was elected mayor. Maria J. Barrett had been a member of Congress. The convention which nominated him was very large, and its proceedings were characterized by the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm. The Topeka constitution for State government was unanimously sustained, and it will be submitted to the people at the August election. The city government of Lawrence had not yet passed any act more than any business.

Horrible Tragedy at Cincinnati. Cincinnati, July 21.—This morning, a German named Koller, strangled his wife, and afterwards proceeded to the residence of Mr. Nicholas T. Horton, a respectable and influential citizen and senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Horton and Marion, set fire to the building, and stabbed Mr. Horton, killing him instantly. He then cut his own throat.

Koller has been in the employ of Mr. Horton, and the supposed reason for the act was a quarrel which he received from Mr. Horton for abusing his wife.

At the last accounts, Koller was not expected to live. Mr. Horton leaves a large circle of relatives, together with a wife and several children.

Horrible Crime.—Forty Children Poisoned by Eating Lozenges. Cincinnati, July 21.—Some twenty children, living in Buckeye street, in this city, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned last evening by eating lozenges, which were seen lying about the street by a man and two boys who are unknown. Two of the children are dead and many others are not expected to live. The man offered small packages of lozenges to persons on the street, but suspecting something wrong they were not taken. The lozenges contained arsenic, sugar and flour. The motive for perpetrating such a crime is unknown. The persons have not been arrested.

The murderer of Mr. Horton, who after murdering his wife cut his own throat, is still living, though there are but faint hopes of his recovery. He assigns his reason for the murder to be a criminal connection of his wife with Horton.

Street Encounter.—LOUISVILLE, July 21.—A street encounter between Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, and Mr. Durrell, of the Courier, took place here today, in consequence of an article reflecting on Mr. Prentice. Pistols were used, and Mr. Prentice was slightly wounded.

Romanesque and Crime.—Love and Arsenic.—A case of alleged poisoning of a young Frenchman by a young Englishwoman is just now occupying the attention, more or less, of all England. The trial is now in progress before the High Court of Admiralty at Edinburgh. The case is an extraordinary one, and the main facts are thus summed up:

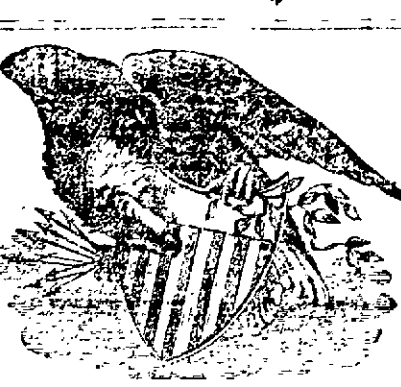
Miss Madeline Smith stands charged with the murder of M. L'Angelier, whom she had encouraged in a secret attachment. Her parents occupy a good position at Glasgow, and the young man, who was a clerk with insufficient means, would not have been accepted by them. The girl, however, met him clandestinely, and corresponded with him, and professed her affection in the most unqualified and extravagant terms. It now appears that after some of their latest meetings the young man was frequently attacked with agonizing symptoms, which at last resulted in death. Among his effects were found the letters of Miss Smith, one of which had urged him to a private meeting a few hours previous. An examination of the body developed abundant traces of arsenic.

Miss Smith is proved to have purchased arsenic, and openly admits the fact, as she used it for her complexion. She bought in company with friends and unsuspectingly added her name in the register of the chemists, who were told by her that it was to poison rats. After her intimate, and correspondence with the young Frenchman her family arranged a match for her with a person in a much better position. She accepted this new offer, but the Frenchman was of an impulsive and dangerous disposition and would be likely to expose her when the affair became known to him. This, indeed, he ultimately threatened. Miss Smith vainly implored him to return her letters. She then renewed her expressions of affection and invited him to meet her. The allegation is that this was a snare to enable her to destroy him. She is charged with administering arsenic in chocolate or coffee. A multitude of witnesses, medical and others, will be called—80 for the prosecution alone, of whom only 35 have as yet been called.

Miss Smith has been acquitted. At Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Godard made a balloon ascension, mounted on a live pony. After ascending some distance he clambered into the basket ear, leaving the pony dangling below.

Damages for a Kiss.—Mrs. Helen M. Dodge has commenced a civil suit against a dry goods merchant doing business on Broadway, Albany, for kissing her against her will. The damages are laid at \$5,000.

## The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 27, 1857.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

SENATE COMMISSIONER.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

The municipal troubles in New York will probably add \$150,000 to the taxes for this year. Political experiments for partisan purposes are always costly, but the money cost is nothing to the loss of reputation from the misgovernment of the city between the rival and contending powers.

Fire at Fayetteville.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, the Dry Goods Store of Mr. Thaddeus Boggs, at Fayetteville, in Franklin county, was discovered on fire. A young man who slept in the room above the store was awakened by the smoke which had penetrated into his room, and finding the building on fire made his escape and gave the alarm. On the neighbors repairing to the scene of conflagration they found it necessary, in order to get at the fire, to force an entrance through the front door. The whole interior of the store room was discovered on fire, but the flames apparently smothered by the density of the smoke. By the judicious efforts of the persons first assembled the fire was soon extinguished, and on an examination of the premises being instituted, the back door leading into the store was found ajar. This circumstance, together with the fact of some goods being missing, has created a belief that the store was first robbed and then set on fire to destroy all traces of robbery. The contents of the store were damaged to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. There is an insurance of twenty-two hundred dollars on the entire stock of goods, in the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company.—Valley Spirit.

Mr. Michael Gislain.—This worthy, energetic and enterprising gentleman, who it so favorably known in this county, but who now resides in Steubenville, Ohio, has recently had a series of afflictions and misfortunes which would be sufficient to break the spirits of an ordinary man. A short time ago a large and valuable Flour Mill that he owned in Steubenville, burned down, by which he sustained heavy pecuniary loss.

On Saturday last he arrived here with the remains of his wife, who had died a day or two before, and which he had brought on to deposit by the side of the friends of her earlier days; and a few hours after his arrival here a dispatch brought him the sad intelligence of the death of a son. We heartily sympathize with him in his bereavement and misfortunes, and trust that "He who can temper the winds to the storm," may impart to the wounded spirit firmness to bear these insupportable dispensations of Providence.—Pittsburgh Courier.

Steam Boiler Explosion.—On Wednesday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, a steam boiler, attached to the extensive Union Foundry of A. Stange & Co., exploded, scattering the boiler house in fragments over the entire vicinity, and, strange to relate, not a person save one, Mr. Daniel Preker, who was passing at the time, was prostrated by the concussion, sustained any injury, whilst a number narrowly escaped instant death. The engine had not been running during the early part of the day, and fire had just been made for the purpose of testing, when the explosion occurred. Considerable damage was done to the building.—Hannover Spectator.

If Judge Wilnot has really challenged Gen. Packer to canvass the State with him, why not produce the letter? Why ask the public to rely upon the word of the Dark Lantern press, whose editors are secretly sworn, as well as openly disciplined, to falsify the truth for the purpose of deception?

While the Black Republicans in many quarters are trying to coax the foreign voters to support Wilnot, the Springfield (Ill.) Republican, a shrewd in full communion, says "we cannot drive an ignorant Irishman or Dutchman to do what an intelligent American knows to be his duty." They have been attempting to "drive" the Germans and Irish into the support of niggerism, and failed.

The Lancaster Times states that Mr. James Thackeray, of that place, has raised a gooseberry which measures four inches in circumference in the green state.

Gov. Walker in Kansas. The news is confirmed that the President has received a dispatch from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, that he had issued a proclamation commanding peace, and had sent a large military force to Lawrence to quell disturbances. In accordance with the express wishes of Governor WALKER, Gen. HARNEY, and a sufficient force of the Dragoons and Light Artillery, will be detained at Fort Leavenworth until after the October elections. Col. ALBERT S. JOHNSON, of the Second Cavalry, now in Texas, will be ordered to proceed in command of the troops to Utah. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—Governor WALKER is determined to maintain the laws and Constitution at all hazards, and the people will find that he is the man for an emergency. Cool, calm and determined, he possesses great nerve, and is of undoubted courage. It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the country that an occasion has occurred to give Governor WALKER an opportunity to manifest his courage and ability, and to demonstrate his fixed resolution to carry out his instructions, and support to the letter the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. His prompt action will have a great moral effect upon the people, and will no doubt be the means of preventing hereafter all acts which might have a tendency to lead to riot and bloodshed.

Gov. Walker's Proclamation. The Tribune in Kansas.—The Baltimore Sun says: We have received a copy of the proclamation issued by Governor Walker to the people of Kansas, notifying them that he had summoned to his aid the troops of the United States to assist him in enforcing the laws. The occasion of the proclamation was the action of the Free State party, in proceeding to establish a government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the territorial government, and denying its existence or authority. It appears they have granted to the city government the authority to elect a mayor and board of aldermen, city assessor, treasurer, justice of the peace, city marshal, &c. They have also granted to the mayor and aldermen most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city government. Gov. Walker, after setting forth all the facts in the case, and alluding to the rebellious spirit thus evinced by the free State men, announces his intention to maintain and enforce the laws and collect the taxes. He further says:

Permit me to call your attention, as still claiming to be citizens of the United States, to the results of your revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugurating rebellion and revolution; you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the territorial government; you are denying their authority; you are conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States in this territory. Your purpose if carried into effect in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow-citizens, upon the brink of an awful precipice, and it becomes my duty to warn you ere you take the fatal leap into the gulf below. If your proceedings are not arrested you will necessarily destroy the peace of the territory, and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position in which you now stand.

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Ho concludes thus: "It will be my purpose if you persist to spare bloodshed as for as practicable, and subject the leaders and projectors of this revolutionary movement to the punishment prescribed by the law. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence, with a view to prevent, if possible, any conflict, in the sincere hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated and nearly accomplished will, ere it be too late, be abandoned."

Slender on Judge Thompson.—The editor of the Clinton Democrat repeats the low abuse of the Bellefonte Know Nothing organ, which denounces Judge Thompson as a drunkard, and says had it charged the Judge with having been a murderer it could not have been farther from the truth. Now hear the Erie Dispatch, published at Judge Thompson's residence:

"Judge Thompson is a Democrat—we are a Republican. In his political conduct we have not always approved of his course, but as a man and a jurist he has never had our admiration and shall have our support for the office to which he has been nominated. We know the man and do not know his opponents—hence we are not grasping in the dark. The legal ability of Judge Thompson is of high order—socially he commands the respect of all, and as a friend to the oppressed, he has hosts of friends who are politically opposed to him who will give him their support, because they know that he, as a jurist, will know no party, and that he has no friends to reward or no enemies to punish."

The slanderous attacks aimed at Gen. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are equally as baseless as the one which the Bellefonte Know Nothing paper directs against Judge Thompson. But, deprecates that Democratic candidate, be he ever so pure and upright, cannot escape the lies of an unscrupulous opposition press. The People will decide rightly, notwithstanding—and that's a great comfort.

A Lofly Waterfall.—The waterfalls which surround the valley of Zo Hamito, in California, are believed to be the loftiest in the world. One of them is estimated at 2,000 feet high!

## Rebellion in Kansas.

This is the right name for the movement of the people in Lawrence, and the Washington Union properly uses it. There can be no excuse for these mad men. The New York Commercial Advertiser, an Old Line Whig paper, says:

"If the people of Kansas, or any portion of them, have deliberately determined to resist any attempt to enforce the laws by the collection of the taxes those laws have imposed, Gov. Walker will utterly fail in his duty, if he does not employ whatever force is necessary to put down such open rebellion. And the men who suppose that in refusing such obedience to the laws and in resisting the Government in enforcing them, they will have the sympathy of any considerable number of their fellow-citizens outside of the territory of Kansas, they will find themselves egregiously mistaken."

We have another stronger endorsement from the New York Times, a paper which supported Fremont and the Black Republican ticket, which says:

The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a Government within a Government. They refuse to recognize the Territorial Government—and the Topeka Government has not recognized them. They accordingly proceed to recognize themselves, and to constitute a free city in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an absolutely anomalous ground. They go back in the most literal manner to the principles, and establish in Kansas an independent sovereignty as obtained in England before the days of the judges. If there were no shadow of a Government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the Federal Union had been loosed—we could understand the propriety of this proceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most insidious defender of the people of Lawrence must surely find it difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Gov. Walker in his Proclamation, which we publish today.

It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a Federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly upon such an absolute and continuous defiance of his authority, and of the very existence of the Government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. If a peaceful solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war should again break out there, to spread thence throughout the Union, let those who cherish the last of men, let those who believe that law in the United States has become alternately a fable and a tyranny, that our Government is an unmeasurable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory, the Government of the entire Union, from that Territory, of every pretence and appearance of Federal authority.

We believe that the entire conservative voice of the country will applaud the Proclamation of Gov. WALKER, warning the Lawrence rebels of the consequences of their defiance, and declaring that the Territorial Laws shall be executed.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

Col. FORNEY is about establishing a daily Democratic paper at Philadelphia, to be entitled "the Press." The Colonel is a talented and unwavering Democrat—always true to his party, in storm as well as sunshine. He will get along.

The city authorities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chillicothe, last week paid a visit to Baltimore and Washington, by invitation—and, of course, a "good time" was had of it—banquets, serenades, and all that sort of entertainment being all the while "in order."

Louisiana Sugar.—The Franklin (St. Mary) Register says the cane looks splendid everywhere throughout the parish, and the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of the 4th gives cheering accounts of the prospects of the planters in that parish.

Early Southern Fruits.—The people of New Orleans are treating themselves to fresh peaches, figs, pears and grapes. The editor of the Plantagenet returns thanks for a basket of fine peaches, Bartlett pears, some delicious Chasselas grapes, and a quantity of plump white and purple figs.

Counterfeits.—Ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, are floating about. Vignette a large 10 in the center of the note. The counterfeits are good imitations of the genuine notes. The ruling of the title and "ten dollars" is heavy.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Friday Evening, the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock.

The Franciscan Brothers.—The editor of the Pittsburgh Post on Wednesday week attended the annual examination of the St. Francis Academy at Loreto, in Cambria, four miles from Crescon, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, an admirably conducted institution under the charge of the Franciscan Brothers, and says: "The oratories and other exercises of the students were mostly original, and in excellence surpassed the average of such exhibitions. The salutatory was delivered by Sylvester Cosgrave, of Pittsburgh, and the valedictory by P. T. Murphy, of Nebraska. Several Pittsburghers delivered original orations, which displayed fine talent as well as careful and correct mental training." Thus we see how quietly and harmlessly these Brothers get on in their educational work, despite all the terrible clamor raised against them in the Legislature a year or two ago, when Know Nothingism discovered a gun-powder plot in the application for an act of incorporation.—Penn.

People in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., are turning their attention to raising frogs. The frequenters of a single restaurant consume two hundred per week. Those who visit Albany say the effect is perceptible in the people there—they are amphibious and leap on all fours.

The other day an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, on being told that the young lady had gone there with a rake.

## Local Matters.

For the Compiler.

Most Extraordinary Escape. A short time ago, as a son of H. SPALDING, Esq., of this county, aged about 13 years, was driving a two-horse team at a brisk trot, in order to avoid a heavy shower then rapidly approaching, the saddle horse, on which he was seated, blundered and fell to the ground.

As he fell, the tongue chain parted, and he was drawn by the other horse, directly between the hind wheels; and he must have turned a somersault, as his head was in a directly opposite direction to that he had been going. The calls of the youth for assistance were fortunately heard at a house near by, where several workmen were at dinner, who hurried to the scene of disaster. They found the horse lying on the legs and part of the body of the youth, and the wagon resting on the horse, and from the position in which they were placed, it was evident to those around, that the slightest effort on the part of the horse to rise, must result fatally to the sufferer under him. One of the men then seized the horse by the head, and held him quietly down, whilst the others removed the wagon from over the horse. That being accomplished, they took the youth by the arms, and when the horse attempted to get up, drew him out from under him. The horse was badly hurt, but strange to tell, the driver was but slightly bruised—drove the wagon home himself, and next day was able to attend to his work.

Taller Yet! Mr. Andrew H. BERTHAU, of Mountjoy township, on Monday last, brought to our office a stalk of Oats of the enormous length of seven feet eight inches! This exceeds anything of the kind within our recollection. The measure was correctly taken.

We have received from Mr. JOHN METZGER, of Conowago township, a stalk of Oats measuring six feet five inches in length, and containing two hundred and thirty grains!

Mr. JOHN METZGER informs us that he pulled the other day, in a field belonging to Mr. John Boyer, in Butler township, a bunch of Rye numbering eighty-five stalks, and containing 2-93 grains—the product of a single grain of seed!

Mr. HENRY WILSON sends us, from the farm of Mr. John Timmon, in Franklin township, a stalk of Timothy measuring five feet seven inches!

Barn Destroyed by Lightning. We learn that the Barn of Mr. DAVID GRIS, in Butler township, was struck by lightning, on Saturday afternoon week, and totally destroyed, with all his hay, a wagon, and farming implements. Mrs. Grise succeeded in getting a horse out of the stable whilst the building was on fire. No insurance.—Does not state.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake. The Chambersburg Transcript states that on the 15th instant a young man by the name of Martin, whilst chopping wood in the South Mountain, was bitten in the finger by a large rattlesnake. The bite was inflicted whilst the young man was in the act of stepping down to pick up his axe. The hand swelled very much in a short time, but by the prompt use of proper remedies he is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the bite. The snake was subsequently captured.

During the storm of thunder and lightning on Saturday week, a shock of Wheat on the farm of Mr. Jos. H. HARMAN, in Mountpleasant township, was struck by lightning, and although the shock was rather green and had received fifteen minutes' rain, it was almost entirely consumed.

We understand that the contract for laying the Rails on the Gettysburg Railroad has been given to Mr. HENRY WILSON, of this place, and Mr. POLANS, who has for some time been acting in the capacity of foreman for Mr. JOHN SUTHER. They will commence putting down the track on Monday next.

There will be service at the Marsh Creek Church (Presbyterian) on the first Sabbath in August, at the usual hour.

We learn that Opossum Creek rose to a greater height on Saturday afternoon week, than ever before known.

For advertisements of Real Estate Sales, see The Compiler. Rare chances offered.

Answers to last week's Charades.—J. Hower-glass. 2. Snuff-box. Answer to Enigma.—Eve.

Men Drowned in a Fight.—Two men were drowned in Whitmorelake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives and a little girl, they were sailing on the lake, when an altercation ensuing, the men clinched; in the struggle they upset the boat, and fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

A little daughter of Mr. Jacob Barton, of Hambleton, near Harrisburg, Pa., was killed last Sunday, by the breaking of a swing rope. Her father was swinging her at the time.

Another Victim.—A daughter of Mr. Henry Kieffer, of York, Pa., aged six years, died on the 14th instant from disease contracted by eating poisonous apple-butter, purchased some weeks ago in market. This is the third death from the same cause in his family. Mr. Kieffer, his wife and another child have been ill, but are recovering.

The inventor of the patent metallic burial case was the first to occupy one of them; and now Mr. Shell, of Cincinnati, who has just patented the terra-cotta coffin, has been the first to be buried in the article. The coincidence is remarkable.

## For the Compiler.

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Mr. STABLE, Dear Sir:—Your Mathematical correspondent, the "Conowago Farmer," in your paper of Monday last, goes on with a "fig-mor-roll" of stuff entirely foreign to the subject, and endeavors to creep out by asking "many persons" (which should read "MANY READERs") "not to save the 'Conowago Farmer' the trouble of saying 'person or persons'." I will assume the signature of Conowago Farmer, which is virtually correct, for I have been dabbling in many occupations, just such as the "Conowago Farmer" has been, to solve his problem published in yours of June 1. This, Mr. Editor, puts me on an equal footing with your mathematical correspondent, except that his mathematical bump has had more exercise in that line than that of your humble correspondent, the Oxford Farmer; yet, if I can find a paper of yours, containing the question he has reference to, I will try my hand at it, and at the same time I hope he will not endeavor to creep out in the manner he proposes—but go ahead and solve it, (if he can), and I will do the same—if I can. Please send me the question, if you have it. I fear I have almost forgot how to cipher such "fig-mor-roll" as the "Conowago Farmer" produces.

As to the originality of my question, I don't have any pretensions to, nor do I believe that the "Conowago Farmer" is entirely original with him, for in Parke's Philosophy of Arithmetic, if I mistake not, is the same question, only somewhat changed by this mathematical correspondent of yours, if I have been correctly informed, by some of the "many readers," who now take leave and hide, for they are rusted shut in mathematics, as they say. One, however, has consented to stick, if he can get his ideas ground sharp. As your correspondent is desirous of knowing how many persons of our culture it would take to erect said ladder, alluded to in our question, by "hand-hove," and without and other "figs," I will tell him, just as many as it will require to assist him in solving our question, and if there be any difference, it will be in our favor. That's it. Anything more, oh? Now, neighbor, don't exercise that bump of yours too hard, for I have a question twice as difficult, if you solve this—and original, too, if you prefer it, but careful over this one first.

Very truly yours,

OXFORD FARMER.

July 22, 1857.

Getting High in a bunch.—The Toronto Globe states that on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne, Water was celebrated there by a procession and a dinner, served up in the Presbyterian Church, (2) George street, the press having been taken out and rearranged to suit the occasion. The tables groined under the weight of good cheer, and the liquors were numerous, "ranging from pop and ginger beer up as high as champagne and real cognac." Lovely ladies crowded the galleries, and with their smiles and presence animated the orators, and cheered them on. Toasts, songs, &c., were given in abundance, and that musing, jovial, jocund song, "We won't go home till morning" was received with tremendous applause.

Democratic Quarrels.—The Pittsburgh Post, referring to the efforts of the Black Republican editors to foment a quarrel between Democrats, says:—"The attempt is useless. Individual Democrats may differ in opinion, and honestly differ; but as for a Democratic quarrel, such a thing exists only in the morbid visions of Black Republican editors."

Republicanism is dying out even in bigoted Massachusetts! The party there has disbanded and adopted the Know Nothing candidates.

Warn the Committees to be on their guard! were the dying words of the patriot, Thomas Jefferson. We repeat them to all who are charged with the duty of Democratic organization throughout the State.

Dr. Kane's Work.—The Philadelphia Ledger learns from good authority that the publishers of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition have paid upwards of \$50,000 to the estate of the deceased author, copyright money for nine months' sales of the work, and (that the continued demand for that work will soon make the sum reach \$100,000. Peculiarly, this is precisely remuneration; the largest, probably, ever paid to any author in so short a time.

An Enormous Calf.—A cow owned by Mr. George N. Miller, in Manheim township, York county, gave birth to a calf a few days since which weighed 120 pounds when only 24 hours old.

"Old Grimes is dead." Mr. S. E. Grimes died recently in Georgia at the age of one hundred and ten years. He was never sick.



**Fatal Accident.—A Washington Killed.**—A distressing accident occurred yesterday on the Philadelphia railroad, which resulted in the death of Robert Farnham, Esq., the well known bookseller in Washington city. It appears that the train in charge of Mr. R. D. Jamar, conductor, was waiting on a siding at Staunton, a few miles this side of Washington, for the express train to pass, and that Mr. Farnham got out and went into the station-house, where he stood for a short time conversing with some ladies. As the express train, however, approached within about one hundred yards of the station-house, he suddenly walked out on the track towards the coming train, apparently unconscious of his danger, notwithstanding he was told by several persons to get upon the car he had left. The engineer of the express train also gave the usual warning by sounding the whistle for some time. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Farnham was violently struck by the bumper of the engine, causing his death in a few minutes. The deceased was on his way to the White Mountains, in company with his son and two daughters, who are overwhelmed at the sudden and shocking bereavement. His remains were taken to Wilmington. Mr. F. was a gentleman of property, and was greatly respected in Washington. He was known as an extensive contractor for furnishing government with stationery, &c., having had a few weeks since, as the lowest bidder, been awarded one or two of such contracts. The accident is attributed to the fact of the deceased leaving the cars and walking on the track, a thing too often done by railroad travelers generally, at almost every stopping-place.—*Baltimore Sun, of Tuesday.*

**Mr. Peabody's Wealth.**—George Peabody, Esq., proposes to make Newburyport, Mass., a present of \$100,000, which shall designate some appropriate object for which it shall be given. It is stated by those well qualified to judge, that notwithstanding the princely, or rather republican, magnificence of Mr. Peabody, which has amounted since he has been in this country to over a half million of dollars, such is the extraordinary amount of business done by his banking house that he is worth more now than on the day he left England.—*Boston Ledger.*

The Mexican papers announce the discovery of places near Mazatlan, in Mexico, which surpass those of California. It is said that the city of Mazatlan is fast being deserted by its population flocking to the mines. As much as twenty and thirty ounces are said to be collected with the labor of a few hours. The Mexican papers call this a new California.

**Franklin and Marshall College.**—The annual commencement of this institution will take place on the 25th inst.—On the 28th the biennial address before the two literary societies will be delivered by David Paul Brown. On the afternoon of the same day the Diognothian and Goethean Halls will be dedicated in immediate succession. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. George B. Russell, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Lewis Steiner, of Baltimore. In the evening the address before the Alumni Association will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Clark, of Chambersburg.

The Chicago Tribune says, because the Free State men stand at home from the recent election in Kansas, the Pro-Slavery force of the Territory was found to be not over 1300. How utterly inexcusable for the "friends of freedom" then to have declined voting, and how plainly it shows that agitation merely for political purposes has been prolonged.

The Big Safe, measuring 4 feet high by 4 feet wide, and weighing 4,000 pounds, has been attracting much attention at the office of the FARMER'S AND MERCHANT'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, in S. W. corner of the public square. Every day nearly in town has been to see it. Our friends from the country have been and are still bringing in, to see this, the largest safe ever brought into the country.

This safe furnishes another ground for caution to the public. The security for the deposits they make is of the same character, and as extensive as those afforded by a bank to its depositors, the stockholders in the one and the other being in the same manner liable. The safe keeping of the monies and the security to depositors thus afford a double safeguard to those thinking of depositing their monies where, instead of lying idle, they will produce interest in the Savings Institution.

The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine" is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian have regarded the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phenomenal organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the irruptions of various time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling out or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials of the wonderful, not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not completely outdone all competitors. July 27, 28.

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—In Switzerland, where a disease of the glands of the throat called *glanders* prevails, Holloway's Ointment has been used with the most decided success. This malady is scrofulous in its character, and previous to the introduction of this famous remedy, was supposed to be incurable. It has, however, nearly disappeared from the Canton of Berne, since the establishment of Professor Holloway's agencies in that region, and a distinguished physician of Geneva has recently recommended the use of the preparation in all districts where the malady exists. It is unquestionably a certain and safe remedy for all external disorders, and the pills are equally efficacious as a cure for internal complaints.

There are occasions when even the wealthiest people need medicine, the changes of diet, of the weather, and hundreds of other causes, produce a laxity in the system that needs correcting, or in other words, the liver becomes slightly deranged, and needs a vigorous remedy. If all who find themselves in this situation will try Dr. Sanford's Liver-purifier, they may be sure of relief, as can testify to the efficacy in curing Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and other ills so common in a family. It acts as a medicine, easier and better than any dose of pills we ever swallowed, and is so mild that the smallest infant can take it.

A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles K. Henry, Abbotstown. July 13.

**Gov. Marey's Death.—Singular Premature.**—It is generally known that the daughter of Gov. Marey passed the 14th of July in the family of an acquaintance in this city. She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was observed in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be depressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions, that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some member of her family. Early in the afternoon, the news of the death of Gov. Marey reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in a room by themselves, discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intelligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and evidently in deep grief retired alone up stairs.—*Troy Whig, 13th.*

**A Way to Solle It.**—In Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., an uncle and nephew, both named Shaw, residing near Howell's Depot, had a bitter feud. About a year ago the uncle gave the nephew a severe "humming." At the first favorable opportunity the nephew squared up the amount in the same coin. Both applied to the courts for redress, and a board of arbitrators was appointed. The board met last week, and after taking evidence two days and a half, gave this decision: That each pay the other \$75 and the costs be equally divided between them.

Some funny fellow says that happiness is like a pig with a slippery tail, which every body runs after, but nobody can hold.

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**Elisha Kent Kane.**  
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THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, the property on which he resides, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, consisting of

A LOT OF GROUND, containing about 14 Acres, with a comfortable one and a half story BRICK HOUSE, good Stable, Spring of Water, and a variety of choice Fruit Trees, thereon. Possession given on the 1st of October next, if desired.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

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AT PUBLIC SALE.  
THE undersigned, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale, his FARM, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Fairfield, about 2 miles from the former place, adjoining lands of Geo. Culp, Francis Brown, and others, containing 152 ACRES, more or less, with due proportions of Meadow and Timber. The improvements consist of a two-story STONE HOUSE, a good Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary out-buildings; a never-failing well of water near the door of the dwelling, with an excellent spring near by, piped into the barn yard. Also, a first rate Apple Orchard, with other fruit, on the Farm. Fences good, and the land in fine cultivation.

Also, a Tract of Choice Land, containing about 5 Acres, adjoining the above, with a comfortable two-story DWELLING, with Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. There is a never-failing spring of water near the door, and a stream through the farm, it being thus well watered.

The farm will be offered in whole or in two parts, as may best suit purchasers.

Persons wishing to view the property, are requested to call on the undersigned, residing on the last named.

**A RARE CHANGE.**

**Desirable and Valuable Farm, FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale the following desirable Real Estate of said deceased, viz: A FARM, late the Home Place of Mr. Perce, situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Amos Myers, Jacob Perce, Jacob Amstberger, and others, containing

222 Acres, more or less, having large proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a two-story weatherboarded HOUSE, a Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and Corn Crib, Spring House, and a Tenant HOUSE, Stable, &c., with a never-failing well of water, an excellent dwelling, and an Apple Orchard on the premises.

This farm has always been admitted to be one of the best grain-producing farms in the whole neighborhood. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call upon Mr. Beck, residing thereon. As the farm is susceptible of convenient division, it will be offered in two parts or in whole, as purchasers may desire. If the property is not sold at a private sale previous to Thursday, the 24th day of September next, it will be offered at public auction on that day, upon the premises, at one o'clock, P. M. Attendance given and terms made known by

JOEL B. DANNER, Esq.

**Public Sale.**

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, the property on which he resides, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, consisting of

A LOT OF GROUND, containing about 14 Acres, with a comfortable one and a half story BRICK HOUSE, good Stable, Spring of Water, and a variety of choice Fruit Trees, thereon. Possession given on the 1st of October next, if desired.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY BISHOP, Jr.

Also, at the same time and place, a fine lot of land will be offered for sale.

**WHY IS IT THAT MARCUS SAMSON**

CAN sell cheaper than anybody else?—Because he buys at auction, for cash.

Look at his Hats: that he sells hundreds of Gentlemen hats for long and sold for small Hats from \$3.50 to \$4.00, but Samson sells them at \$2.25. And why does he sell them so cheap? Because he bought at auction.

Look at his Boots and Shoes—look at his Gaiters—the same kind sold at other places at \$3.00 to \$4.50, he sells at \$1.75 to \$2.75. And why? Because he bought them at auction.

Look at his Clothing, and, in fact, everything in his line. He will sell a Coat, Pants, or a suit of some kind and some cotton, for \$1.25 to \$2.00, and sell for \$1.00. And why? Because he bought them at auction.

Also, Mack Summer Cloth Coat, Pants and Vest, he sells for \$2.00. And why? Because he bought them at auction.

I am confident that my old friends and customers will bear me out in the above. I would say to those who live at a distance from town, suppose you need but a Hat, or pair of Gaiters. Why don't you come to my establishment? Even if you lose a whole day by so doing, you will be saving from \$1.25 to \$1.75 in the purchase of either.

And that a great many of our men make a day by hand work. Beside this, you can save much more in the purchase of the other articles as you may need. Recollect, my stock is a large and varied one, and all articles sold astonishingly low. Come to town, get your dimmers and horses fed, and you can never fail of saving the price of a day's labor by buying at the Cheap One-Price Store of

M. SAMSON, opposite the Bank.

**Attention, One and All! NOW IS THE TIME**

To Have Your Picture Taken.

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish

Ambratypes and Daguerreotypes, in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, where the public are requested to call and examine.

Charges from 50 cents to \$10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Locketts, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices. Children will not be taken for less than \$1.00. AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style. July 20, 1857. if

**VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.**  
AT PRIVATE SALE.  
THE undersigned, in consequence of advancing age, and a desire to retire from business, offers for sale, his valuable Farm and Mill Property, situated on March Creek, Adams county, Pa., partly in Cumberland and partly in Franklin townships. The Farm contains 172 ACRES, of first rate land, with a full proportion of excellent Meadow and Timber. The improvements consist of 2 DWELLING HOUSES, a first rate Bank Barn, large Cooper Shop, and other out-buildings; a thriving young Orchard of choice fruit, and other improvements. Also, a superior

GRIST AND SAW MILL, and situated in any in the County for completeness of machinery and advantageous location. The Mill is 35 feet by 30 feet with four floors, 3 pair of Runns, a pair of Allegheny Chopping Stones, with two overshot water wheels of 14 feet diameter, and all the machinery requisite for a first class Merchant Mill. The stream on which the Mill is located (Big Marsh Creek) is a very constant stream, the Mill having been able to supply customers in grinding during the dry spells. The Mill was built in 1849, and all the machinery is new.

It is unnecessary to enter into a lengthy description of the property, as persons desirous of purchasing the property of this kind will examine for themselves. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by the undersigned, residing thereon. The Mill is within three and a half miles of Gettysburg, at which point a Railroad is being built to connect with the railroads leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is located in the midst of a fine country and can command any amount of custom.

The property can be purchased on reasonable terms, advancing age being the consideration. The undersigned is willing to sell. Any person wishing to purchase, is invited to call and examine the property. I think he will see the best Mill in Adams county.

If



